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EFFORT BEING MADE BY GERMANS TO GET LENIENCY IN TERMS

Apart From Influences at Work to Embarrass President Wilson, Sinister Appeal Is Instituted to Sentimentality of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apart from the influences which are at work directly to embarrass President Wilson in the very hour when he is to speak on behalf of that world democracy that is to replace autocracy, a phase of the situation confronting the United States has been eclipsed to some degree by the rapid development of events in Europe, appears in the form of mental gas sent out from Berlin to secure leniency for the German people in the peace settlement.

The agencies of the government having to do with propaganda of various types have noted the efforts to create bitterness against England, to trick the President into meddling in the Irish question, or become entangled in the Vatican-Quirinal quarrel. They have noted tales of jealousies of British and French officers against United States officers. All these reactionary tales have been identified as coming from one source and for one purpose—the struggles of that evil which upheld the Central Empires to keep itself in the consciousness of men.

But with the fast approach of the hour when the world is to pass judgment on the deeds of the Berlin criminals it is noted here that simultaneously with the mischief-making propaganda, the leniency drive is well under way. First noted in the condonation appeal of Pope Benedict two years ago, it has been taken up by the pacifists and by certain other elements which seek to pose before the public as advocates of an ultra-merciful policy. It is aided by messages sent out from Berlin, a campaign opened the day the armistice was signed, when the women of Germany appealed to Jane Addams and Mrs. Wilson for a modification of the armistice terms, and has continued almost without intermission to this day.

Not long ago an administration official told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the campaign for leniency for Germany is one of the most sinister of the many forms of propaganda with which the government has had to deal, for its appeal is to the sentimentally inclined, those classes who bear flowers to the condemned and who are used either consciously or unconsciously by the so-called powers of evil at this critical time.

By this it was not meant that the United States is in favor of harsh or drastic measures against the German people. The universal thought here is that any mercy shown Germany must be tempered by justice. So in the light of the fact that a wave of leniency and sentimentality is sweeping about the earth from its base in Berlin, and in the light of the fact also that this situation reveals merely the suppliant and cringing felon autocracy pleading for help, it is possible to show briefly what the attitude of the United States is toward the German people, as it has been explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The President is committed in his 14 fundamentals to a peace that will exact full justice from Germany but which will enable the masses of that country to work out their salvation. When in Paris he declined an invitation to visit Berlin, he was confronted with a plot to win him over to leniency, but he declined the invitation and let it be understood that Germany has a long probationary period to go through before it will be possible to accord the same treatment to her that would be given another nation sending such an invitation.

The President knows, as do all officials who will have a voice in the

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NEW MINISTRY FOR BULGARIA FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A delayed Sofia message dated Nov. 28, states that Mr. Malinoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has resigned with his entire Cabinet, and a new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Mr. Todoroff, Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mouchanoff, Democrat, Minister of Interior.

Dr. Danoff, Progressive, Minister of Finance.

Mr. Kosturkoff, Radical, Minister of Public Instruction.

Mr. Djidroff, Unified Socialist, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Dragaleff, leader of the Peasant Party, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Sakasoff, Unified Socialist, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Bacaloff, Peasant Deputy, Minister of Posts and Railways.

Mr. Bacaloff will be temporarily in charge of the Public Works Ministry, which is also destined for member of the Peasants Party.

MR. UNTERMYER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Lawyer Asserts His Loyalty as United States Citizen Before Senate Committee—He Complains of Unfairness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Untermyer of New York was before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating German propaganda on Tuesday. He asked to be heard because, he said, he did not propose to have his useful work during the reconstruction period interfered with by the statements that had been spread broadcast regarding his connection with German propagandists, or by innuendoes concerning his loyalty as a United States citizen.

After Mr. Untermyer had read a lengthy statement explaining his attitude regarding the several belligerents in the war and his relations with conspicuous German propagandists, he was questioned for about four hours by Maj. E. Lowry Humes of the Intelligence Division of the United States Army, who used as the basis for his examination the evidence collected by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Untermyer frequently complained of unfairness on the part of Major Humes, accusing him of attempting to read into the record something that would produce an atmosphere unfavorable to Mr. Untermyer.

Major Humes replied that he was not interested in "atmospheres," but was merely trying to find out facts and was giving the witness the opportunity that he sought of clearing himself, if the charges made concerning him were untrue.

In the course of the day it was brought out that Mr. Untermyer had bought \$3,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds and about \$2000 worth of German bonds, but that the latter were not for himself, but for a friend in Washington whose name he did not wish to give; that he had known George Sylvester Viereck for many years, but chiefly as a poet; that it was not he himself, but Mrs. Untermyer, who had been connected with the Citizens Committee on Food Shipments, and that she had been moved only by the desire to send milk to helpless babies in Germany; that Dr. Dernburg was his friend, and remained so after the sinking of the Lusitania, although he himself had greatly disapproved of that act; that he had endeavored to help Dr. Albert to a good business turn, although he had not acted as his counsel or taken fees from him; that he had sought to exert his influence to keep the United States neutral almost to the date of her entering the war.

One of the causes of conflict between Mr. Untermyer and Major Humes was the poor memory of the former with regard to letters, telephone calls, consultations and other important matters. He was particularly hazy about his intercourse with Dr. Albert. When he complained of Major Humes' continued repetition in varying form of a question which he had already answered in the negative, Major Humes replied that Mr. Untermyer having admitted that his memory was poor regarding details of two or three years ago, he was trying to refresh it.

Senator Nelson asked Mr. Untermyer if he did not realize that if Germany should succeed in conquering France and England the United States would be her next objective.

Mr. Untermyer replied that he had believed it imprudent for this country to Germany win the war. He did not think, however, that Germany would attack the United States, but thought that for many other reasons she should be beaten. He had been neutral and anxious to avert war. His personal relations with Dr. Albert, Dernburg, and other Germans were friendly and pleasant.

"That's it; that's it," murmured Senator Nelson, sinking back in his chair.

Mr. Untermyer's formal statement was read with few interruptions.

The first item in the testimony to which Mr. Untermyer directly replied was that concerning his interest in the Warheit, a Yiddish paper published in New York, which has been regarded as pro-German. Mr. Untermyer said that his only connection with it had been a loan made to his friend, Judge Aaron J. Levy of New York City, who had borrowed this money for his clients who controlled the paper. He knew nothing about the paper, but made the loan purely to accommodate his friend.

In regard to the Citizens Committee on Food Shipments Mr. Untermyer said that he had not known at the time that his wife was connected with it, but that he would have deemed it perfectly proper for her to be, as he had no way of knowing that its purposes were other than those set forth—to help German babies. Mrs. Untermyer, he said, had spent \$700 on the German babies and he was contributing over \$25,000 a year to the French babies.

When Major Humes asked him if he knew that not more than \$100 or \$200 ever went for the purchase of milk for babies, Mr. Untermyer refused to believe it.

The proposal to buy any newspaper in 1916, which it developed, was the New York Sun, was gone into thoroughly. Mr. Untermyer said he had taken it up as a money-making proposition, and, for the same reason, had recommended it to Dr. Albert, who was acting on behalf of certain interests. "You knew him as a repre-

sentative of the interests of the German government?" one of the senators asked.

"Not at first," replied Mr. Untermyer.

"Was Dr. Albert in this country to invest in newspapers to make money?" Senator Nelson asked.

Mr. Untermyer replied that he was a very good business man and often made investments in this country.

"Did you not know that Dr. Albert was investing the money of the German Government?" asked Major Humes.

"No."

"With its authorization?"

"I didn't know and didn't care who furnished the money if it was forthcoming and if we had the majority interest."

Senator Stirling asked if he could imagine Albert wanting a paper for any other purpose than propaganda and Mr. Untermyer replied that he could. He gave the name of the newspaper man associated with him in the proposed negotiations in confidence to the committee.

Asked about his connection with the New York Evening Mail, Mr. Untermyer denied that he knew Dr. Rumely and said that he had merely acted as counsel for Henry L. Stoddart and Mr. Bloch, owners of the greater part of the mortgage bonds of the Mail.

In spite of letters from Dr. Albert referring to him as his counsel, Mr. Untermyer insisted that he had not acted in that capacity, but only as a friend, and that he had taken no fees from any of the Germans with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship and did not want to be the custodian of their secrets because in case we should get into war it would be embarrassing. Similarly, he would not write articles for Viercek or any one of his other German acquaintances. All his writings, he pointed out, had been for Liberty loans and other good causes, from the allied point of view.

Dr. Dernburg, he said, was one of the ablest men ever sent to this country. He was broad and liberal and opposed to the submarine warfare.

He had made the remarks he had about the sinking of the Lusitania, not because they expressed his own sentiments, but because he was here as an advocate for his government.

Although Mr. Untermyer would not act as counsel for Dr. Albert, he recommended Mr. Stanchfield of Stanchfield & Levy and persuaded him to accept a lower fee than usual. He also introduced Dr. Albert to Frank A. Vandenberg of the National City Bank, that they might arrange a matter of credits in which Argentina was involved.

Mr. Untermyer said he never kept a diary.

MASK RULING ISSUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Persistent Attempt of Board of Health to Have Ordinance Reenacted Again Frustrated by City's Board of Supervisors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The determined attempt of the San Francisco Board of Health to have re-enacted the mask-wearing ordinance, as an alleged preventive of influenza, was again frustrated on Monday, when the Board of Supervisors refused to renew the ordinance, but instead referred it to the health committee which is to make its report to the board on Thursday.

The meeting of the Board of Supervisors was one of the most notable ones in the history of the city from the standpoint of public interest and the magnitude of the question involved.

The audience chamber of the board was filled to overflowing with citizens, the majority of whom had come to protest against the re-enactment of the proposed ordinance, and the question was warmly debated for nearly four hours.

The board of health came before the board of supervisors and stated that it did not request, but demanded, that the ordinance compelling all persons to wear masks be again made a law, and threatened that if the board of supervisors did not respond to this demand it would use its quarantine power to stop public assemblies and use other drastic measures. This demand of the board of health served to bring into discussion the fundamental question as to whether under the government of the United States health enforcement charged with the preservation of public health have the power to use coercive measures to enforce theoretical or debatable rules.

The board of health, represented by Dr. William C. Hassler, the health officer of the city, took the ground that an emergency existed, that the lives of the citizens were in jeopardy, and that it was therefore the duty of the board to do everything in its power to remedy the situation.

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NEW FINNISH POLICY DECLARED PRO-ALLY

General Mannerheim, Finnish Regent, Seeks Recognition of Independence—Desires an Understanding With Sweden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The

Portuguese Legation in London announces that under the terms of the Constitution, a provisional government has been formed in Portugal, under the presidency of Sehor Castro Castro, Minister of Marine and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. The duty would have fallen upon the Foreign Minister but for the fact that he is absent in London. Parliament has been summoned for today.

NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ELECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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BELGIUM PRESSES FOR REVISION OF TWO OLD TREATIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—A

statement has been issued regarding the attitude of Holland toward the revisions of the treaties of 1815 and 1839 as shown in recent debates in the Dutch Chamber. The statement expresses the deepest regret that at a time when the world is turning to peace, there should be persons found to speak of the possibility of war, while the Dutch Government does nothing to dispel the confusion. The Belgian Government, on the other hand, wishes to leave international questions to be settled by the Peace Conference, but it is evident that Belgium unanimously demands complete revision of the old treaties.

The statement reviews the situation created by the Congress of Vienna with regard to Belgium's being deprived of Eupen and Malmedy, which, though Belgian in speech and sentiment, were handed over to Prussia. In 1839, neutrality was imposed on Belgium, and Holland was given by the powers the left bank of the Scheldt and part of Limburg, including Maestricht, the powers considering that Holland would thus be strong enough to protect Belgian neutrality.

In 1914, however, it was Belgium who saved Holland, Germany making clear that, if victorious, she intended dealing with Holland as she had with Belgium. The territorial arrangements are bound up with the neutrality of Belgium which has been proved by the war totally ineffective as a protective measure.

The failure of the provisions having been proved, a breach is made in the treaties and no *raison d'être* is left for the territorial dispositions made by the powers, and from which Holland benefited. The questions to be settled, and which cover the position of Belgium and the status of the Scheldt, are international problems which must be solved by the powers signatory to the 1839 treaties.

The Belgian Government's intention is to respect the declaration made concerning Holland's territorial integrity, good relations with Holland remaining an essential of the Belgian foreign policy. But, should Holland, in the event of the powers deciding upon a revision of the 1839 provisions in the light of the war experience, oppose the territorial alterations, which would include a return to Holland of the territory once hers, then amicable relations between two countries would become difficult. The restoration of Limburg and the left bank of the Scheldt would not affect the territorial integrity of Holland, and a refusal on her part to consider such restitution could only be regarded by Belgium as unfriendly in intention. Such a opposition the Belgian people refuse to entertain.

GENERAL BOTHA REACHES ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, arrived on Monday night.

A guard of honor from the second South African infantry regiment was drawn up in the station, and General Botha was greeted by Mr. Verney, representing the King, and representatives of the British Premier and the Colonial Office.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Botha, while still on board the Japanese liner, Tyo Maru, in which the Premier of the Union of South Africa reached London, made the following statement to a Reuter representative: "Circumstances of peculiar difficulty in the Union of South Africa have prevented my visit to England during the recent terrible war. This has been a matter of great regret to me in a certain sense, as it is impossible at a distance of 6000 miles fully to realize the sacrifices and hardships which the people of Great Britain have so uncomplainingly borne throughout this period of stress and strain. My colleague and friend, General Smuts, who has with such conspicuous ability and distinction represented South Africa in the War Cabinet during the last two years, has, however, kept me advised as to the position as closely as was possible in the circumstances.

"Looking back upon the past four years, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for the way in which the British people have risen to the occasion; they have shrunk from no sacrifice in order to insure victory. They have not only raised and equipped in the middle of the great war millions of men and with unceasing vigilance of their navy have transported, convoyed and fed their own armies, but they have also assisted the armies and peoples of allied and neutral nations. Their armies under the able leadership of Field Marshal Haig—whose acquaintance I first made on the battlefields of South Africa—have upheld the highest fighting traditions on every battlefield in Europe and elsewhere, and, ably and whole-heartedly partnered by their allies, they have emerged victorious from the most colossal struggle known to history.

"And I would also like to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the strategy adopted by that fine soldier, Marshal Foch, generalissimo of the allied forces, and of conveying my heartiest congratulations to him and to officers and men who have aided him in attaining victory. It is indeed a gratification to remember that South Africa has done her

either in cooperation with the Scandinavian governments or alone.

Mr. Van Ralenstijn, Social Revolutionary, contended that during the war, Holland had been entirely under German influence, and the line taken by the great majority of Dutch newspapers was proof of the fact. Only in this way, he declared, did the Dutch Imperialists think they could save the Dutch colonies.

Continuing, he asked whether the former Kaiser had been told before his arrival in Holland that Switzerland refused to receive him, and he maintained that all Dutch Ministers to foreign countries who had compromised themselves during the war should have been called upon to resign.

Mr. Schafer, a Social Democrat, denied that the previous Dutch Government was pro-German, while Dr. Lely, Liberal, who was member of it, also protested against the charge.

Dutch Reply to Charges

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Dutch Legation has issued a note inspired by the Dutch Government, stating that Holland has at no time taken unfriendly action against Belgium, and that Germany has never at any time, or by any means, enforced the closing of the Schelde on Holland.

The closing of the river took place ipso facto immediately on the outbreak of war, just as all passage across neutral territory is closed to ships, troops, and war material.

The note finally states that no convenience occurred between Germany and Holland for the purpose of causing Dutch territory to be respected by German troops.

Dutch Opposition Voiced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday) — The Telegraaf reports Mr. Treub, former Dutch Finance Minister, as having declared, amid loud applause, in a speech at Haarlem recently, that to take Limbourg from Holland would be a villainous trick. He expressed similar views regarding Dutch Flanders, but the Schelde must undoubtedly be internationalized at the Peace Conference so that access to Antwerp would not be entirely dependent upon Holland.

BELGIAN TOWNS ARE DEPOPULATED

Relief Commission Report Shows How People Were Driven Out by Invading Germans and Food Stocks Commandeered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York — Based on a report from Dr. Charles N. Leach, a representative of the Commission for Relief in Belgium in the St. Mihiel sector, the Federal Food Board issues a statement showing that the population there, numbering 25,000 in peace times, had been reduced so that when the Germans evacuated they left behind a total of 2000.

The statement says that every male between the ages of 17 and 45 was taken with the Germans, the towns of St. Mihiel itself being reduced from 6000 to 2200 in March, 1918, with a present population of 1500.

The commission kept these people from starvation during the German occupation, but the Germans, while not interfering with the distribution of this food, confiscated all indigenous food products, and the civilian population was forced to subsist on the commission's rations.

All the cattle were requisitioned by the enemy in the second year of the war, the owners being paid one-fourth their value, and in the last two years the Germans have confiscated or requisitioned all poultry, potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

The board says that even the daily nine ounces of potatoes which the Germans guaranteed to supply each civilian was not forthcoming during the last two years. Potatoes were supplied to the civilians for seed, but before the crops had reached their full size they were stolen by the German soldiers.

Dr. Leach visited Vigneulles some time after the evacuation and found the 10 remaining citizens living on relief commission goods, the only stocks on hand being about 400 pounds of flour. The Germans had carried off with them all available foodstuffs and not a head of cattle or a single fowl was to be found. The confiscation of metals was carried on with characteristic thoroughness, the Germans removing everything that could be used.

Last May, the inhabitants were forced to give up all mattresses of wool and hair, the order reminding them "that they will be severely punished if they do not give over the articles in question." Later, the German quartermaster-general confiscated all kinds of paper.

When it became evident to the Germans that they were going to lose the sector, the board says, they started removing and destroying furniture and works of art. In St. Mihiel, the officers had taken over a large building for an officers' club, in which they had collected, during their occupation, some of the finest furniture in the town. All of this which they were unable to remove in their hurried exit was destroyed. When the allied troops entered Vigneulles, they found a large general warehouse full of pianos, which had been collected ready for shipment home to Germany.

SHIPS FOR COTTON TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Four ships have been assigned to the overseas cotton trade and five others to routes along the east coast of South America, the Shipping Board announces.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CATALONIAN ISSUE

Regionalist Deputies May Enter Into Negotiations With Government at Madrid — Parliamentary Inquiry Begins

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday) — It is announced from Barcelona that Señor Cambó and other Catalonian deputies, on arriving there after their abrupt departure from the Cortes, declared their intention of conducting a strong agitation throughout the four provinces of the region, with a view to stimulating the people to take the settlement of the question in their own hands. Shortly afterwards, however, it was stated that further reflection had somewhat cooled the deputies' enthusiasm and there was a possibility that negotiations would again be entered into with the government.

The Catalonians seem to be somewhat impressed by the circumstance that though resolutions are passed at public meetings, there seems little disposition in other regions to follow any examples the Catalonians may set in the way of separation by force of their own act, only the Vizcayas showing any strong feeling in the matter.

A semi-official note has been issued by the Catalonians, saying they must accept the responsibility of a solution by autonomy, and that for the purpose of realizing their desires they would collaborate with the Republican leaders at Madrid, with the object of establishing a federal republic for Spain. If this were done there would be no necessity for Catalonia to struggle independently for its own autonomy, since each federated region would control its own affairs.

The Premier, Count de Romanones, announces the appointment of an extra parliamentary commission to consider and report upon the Catalonian regional question.

Tense Situation in Spain

Country Reaches One of Her Most Critical Periods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday) — The situation ensuing upon the dramatic withdrawal of the Catalonian deputies from the Chamber is exceedingly tense and it is freely declared that Spain has reached the most critical moment of her modern history. It is believed that Señor Cambó's abrupt action in withdrawing from the Chamber and calling upon the Catalonian deputies to follow him, remarking to them "Remember your responsibility; you alone will defend the Catalonian cause," indicated his intention as he previously threatened, to set up a separate administration in Catalonia. Without delay, for the government of the four provinces, which have a total population of about 2,500,000.

There is a dissension in some quarters to believe that Señor Cambó, although the Catalonian deputies have followed him, has acted in excess of the understanding arrived at among them and has behaved throughout in a very arbitrary manner.

It appears that on the morning of this sensational affair in the Cortes, a meeting of those deputies was held to consider their plan of campaign, in view of the fact that in the Chamber on the previous day Señor Maura had made a speech on the subject of Catalonian autonomy which, though approving of a certain measure of autonomy for all regions, was contrary to the aspirations of the Regionists and which was received with approval by most parts of the Chamber, indicating that the sense of Parliament was adverse to Catalonian pretensions. Debate on the question followed immediately and at this meeting it was determined that the Catalonians should not intervene in the debate, but on the other hand they should not leave the Cortes.

A very small minority of Catalonians who thus thought that Señor Cambó had gone too far in calling the deputies from the Chamber so suddenly, in spite of the agreement arrived at, determined to stay behind. Before Señor Cambó left the Chamber the Premier, the Count de Romanones, who was taken by surprise, made a strong personal appeal to his patriotism and asked him to pay regard to the welfare, not only of Catalonia but of the whole of Spain, in the serious crisis that had arisen. He was proceeding to make a further statement on the problem when Señor Cambó rose and called out his followers.

A scene of great excitement followed and the Count de Romanones was evidently laboring under extreme emotion. He declared that Señor Cambó had done wrong in taking such action, especially as the whole question was being submitted to Parliament and his sudden withdrawal could only be construed as the result of his belief that the vote of the Chamber would be against him. The government would now proceed to deal with the question in conformity with the desire of the majority and would not shirk its duty in the matter because of what had happened.

Each of them, he said, would have regard for his responsibilities, and all must do their best to promote a speedy return to stable parliamentary conditions.

In answer to some criticism, the Count de Romanones said that it was clear the true solution to the Catalonian problem was to be found within the monarchy and not by a republic. To this the Socialist deputy, Señor Bestero, retorted that a solution was impossible as long as the present constitutional system was maintained.

Señor Pradera thereupon declared that the attitude of the sections of the Left was revolutionary and a mon-



The Hotel de Ville, Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture shows the magnificent edifice in which the Conseil Municipal of the French capital conferred upon President Wilson the freedom of the city, and where the President signed the historic book of gold in the second public function attended by the Chief Executive of the United States of America since his arrival on the continent of Europe.

archy was better adapted to find a solution to this problem than a republic.

The debate on these lines was rapidly assuming a sharp and dangerous completion when the Premier closed it, remarking that the gulf would evidently be widened if it were continued. The government is evidently in a great dilemma and apparently there is no way out on constitutional lines.

The idea of dissolving the Cortes and holding a general election has been considered, but it is felt that if these were done, the Left would be returned with a great majority for republicanism. The alternative would be to govern under martial law, but it is feared the gravest and most undesirable consequences might immediately result.

In the meantime there is noticeable activity on the part of the Left and there have been some anti-monarchical demonstrations.

EFFORT BEING MADE BY GERMANS TO GET LENIENCY IN TERMS

(Continued from page one)

settlement, that the masses of Germany were in full accord with all the atrocious, frightfulness and ruthlessness practiced by their masters, and were in full accord with the plot to override the world regardless of the misery and suffering that might befall the masses of other nations.

The men at the peace table will know that the German people regarded themselves as supermen and their ruler as a super-imperator, that the dream of world domination had its heart in Berlin and that the German people had been schooled in the doctrine of pan-Germanism almost from the day Bismarck gave utterance to it on the field of Sedan and where its obsequies, by the way, were attended in 1918 by the soldiers of Generals Pershing and Pétain. The men at the peace table will know, as is told here, that the people asking leniency acquiesced in the destruction of innocent Belgium, France and Serbia, in the obliteration of Armenia and in permitting the carrying into bondage of whole peoples, crime, to duplicate which, as Cardinal Farley himself said, it would be necessary to go back to the days of the Medes and the Persians.

Every administration official here feels that Mercy will sit at the peace table, although she never appeared at Berlin during the war. At her side will sit Justice. They feel that when the President said in an address in 1917, "A new glory shall shine in the faces of our people," he had in mind that day when the nation would share in the victorious end of the great struggle, an end which would include in its results the administration of justice to the foe which would be worthy of the victor.

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Señor Pradera thereupon declared that the attitude of the sections of the Left was revolutionary and a mon-

archs did not indicate that the Administration had formulated any policy in this respect, but, as chairman of the Finance Committee, he was in close touch with William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and it is therefore taken for granted that he was stating what will be the policy of the United States Government as well as his own private views on the question of indemnities.

The damages suffered by the United States at the hands of the German Government were much smaller than the losses of the allied nations, and in no way comparable to the losses sustained by France and Belgium in the devastation of their territory. For this reason, those leaders here who are in favor of demanding compensation for losses sustained agree that the claims of the nations who suffered most should have the right of way.

It is not expected that any indemnity imposed on Germany by this country as one of the peace terms will, to any extent, affect national revenue or taxation. Germany's ability to pay damages is limited, and the disposition of this country, it was indicated on Tuesday, will be to make the amount to be demanded proportionate to the ability to pay.

The bill against the German people will be extremely heavy. That there will be an effort to escape from the heavy taxation that the payment of indemnities will involve is regarded as inevitable. Thousands of soldiers who took part in the devastation of France and Belgium will, it is believed, seek to escape from the punishment imposed on their country for pursuing destruction.

This possibility, it is believed, further accentuates the need for amending the immigration laws of the United States in such a way as to prevent free access into this country for such immigrants.

The men at the peace table will know that the German people regarded themselves as supermen and their ruler as a super-imperator, that the dream of world domination had its heart in Berlin and that the German people had been schooled in the doctrine of pan-Germanism almost from the day Bismarck gave utterance to it on the field of Sedan and where its obsequies, by the way, were attended in 1918 by the soldiers of Generals Pershing and Pétain. The men at the peace table will know, as is told here, that the people asking leniency acquiesced in the destruction of innocent Belgium, France and Serbia, in the obliteration of Armenia and in permitting the carrying into bondage of whole peoples, crime, to duplicate which, as Cardinal Farley himself said, it would be necessary to go back to the days of the Medes and the Persians.

Every administration official here feels that Mercy will sit at the peace table, although she never appeared at Berlin during the war. At her side will sit Justice. They feel that when the President said in an address in 1917, "A new glory shall shine in the faces of our people," he had in mind that day when the nation would share in the victorious end of the great struggle, an end which would include in its results the administration of justice to the foe which would be worthy of the victor.

A cardinal logic is reported to have given, in accordance with the compromise, for Sinn Fein in his constituency, while Roman Catholic Archibishop Walsh had not contradicted the report that he also voted for Sinn Fein in both Clontarf and North Dublin. This, it is stated, is the first time he has exercised the franchise at an election since his appointment to the Dublin diocese.

Cardinal Logue is reported to have given, in accordance with the compromise, for Sinn Fein in his constituency, while Roman Catholic Archibishop Walsh had not contradicted the report that he also voted for Sinn Fein in both Clontarf and North Dublin. This, it is stated, is the first time he has exercised the franchise at an election since his appointment to the Dublin diocese.

Cards are to be distributed to the members of the National Union of Hotelkeepers, who are to be invited to a general meeting at the Hotel Metropole on December 20th, when the decision will be taken as to whether or not to admit persons of enemy origin, either as guests or employees, for a period of 10 years.

Hotel-keepers unions in the allied countries will receive information of the decision.

GENERAL BOTHA REACHES ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

dear and valuable lives, still we feel the sacrifices made have not been in vain. Nor is the loss incomparable with the achievement.

"Liberty and freedom have once more triumphed over the forces of reaction and autocracy, and though the cost has been colossal, the gain is the priceless freedom of the world.

"The Dominion ministers are now assembling to assist in solving the problems of the future. These are both great and complex. I have learned with much satisfaction that the Imperial Government will give the Dominions their whole-hearted support in any claim they may put forward to the quondam German colonies. This is a matter in which South Africa has a deep interest; but it is not the only matter about which she is concerned. We are face to face with problems of reconstruction, of economic relations, not to mention of constitutional readjustments, matters which demand most careful deliberation and thought. Every responsible statesman who has the future of humanity at heart fervently trusts that the peace about to be made will be a lasting and just peace. The world has been shocked at the enemy's violation of the accepted methods of civilized warfare.

"We now know that Germany deliberately provoked and entered upon the war with the full determination that at its conclusion she would dominate the world. We now also know her aim in Africa was to establish German Central African domination extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and to train for military purposes vast reserves of the native population to dominate white races of Africa. Furthermore, the unfitness of Germany to rule the native races, as evidenced by their brutal and inhuman treatment of the natives in the southwest protectorate, is another potential cause of the trouble on our borders.

With this danger threatening, it is impossible for any South-African statesman to acquiesce in a policy which would place a disturbing element upon our very borders, and thus prevent the union from pursuing her future in safety undisturbed.

The aim of the union is an abiding peace in South Africa, and that aim logically embraces the ideal of our

survival as a nation.

General Botha broke up the Boer forces in order to begin that long guerrilla warfare which was finally overcome by the painstaking organization of Lord Kitchener. When the Union of South Africa was effected, General Botha, from being Prime Minister of the Transvaal, became the first Prime Minister of the South African Dominion. In the present war he successfully suppressed the rebellion in the Union, and defeated the German forces in South-West Africa and German East Africa. His words: "Neither Dutch nor English can hope to rule alone in South Africa," form the keynote of his policy.

ENEMY ALIENS NOT ADMITTED TO UNION

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The general union of hotel-keepers, at a general meeting, has unanimously resolved to admit no person of enemy origin, either as guests or employees, for a period of 10 years.

Hotel-keepers unions in the allied countries will receive information of the decision.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — Polling day in Ireland passed off with a minimum of disturbance, Cork and Waterford being the scenes of the chief encounters that occurred between Nationalists and Sinn Feiners. The Sinn Fein organization was distinguished by its efficiency, and the party is generally considered to have carried with it three parts of Ireland, although Freeman's Journal maintains that the Sinn Fein majority is not as big as the party was claiming a week ago.

In Ulster, the Unionists claim to have routed the Sinn Feiners satisfactorily, while the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, for their part, appear to have observed the compromise arranged by the Roman Catholic bishops, except in Derry City and East Down, where numerous Nationalists objected to obeying the exhortation to vote for Sinn Fein.

Cardinal Logue is reported to have given, in accordance with the compromise, for Sinn Fein in his constituency, while Roman Catholic Archibishop Walsh had not contradicted the report that he also voted for Sinn Fein in both Clontarf and North Dublin. This, it is stated, is the first time he has exercised the franchise at an election since his appointment to the Dublin diocese.

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DANISH LECTURER ON HANS ANDERSEN

His Work Rejected Through Defective Education, the Turning Point Came When King Assisted in Cultivating Talents

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 16 and 17.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On his dismissal from the theater, said Dr. Helweg, continuing his lecture on the above subject at University College, Andersen once more felt as if he had been cast adrift. He tried to send in a national tragedy, but got it back with a letter from the director that he did not want any more to receive plays that showed such want of the most elementary education. But Andersen went on writing plays undismayed by all rebuffs. And when the poet Rabek had been appointed one of the directors he once more sent in a tragedy, "Alfsol." Rabek really took the trouble to read it through and reported to his codirectors that, although "Alfsol" was quite unsuitable for the stage, nevertheless its young author ought to be recommended to the King for such assistance as might enable him to cultivate his unmistakable talents.

This is the turning-point of Andersen's life. On this occasion he met the man who was to be like a father to him for the greater part of his life, namely Jonas Collin. Collin, who at that time was one of the directors of the theater, had a remarkable faculty for finding out and supporting those who really deserved it. He now took the matter in hand, went to the king and obtained his sanction for assistance. He undertook to act as a sort of guardian to Andersen and provide him with a home at his own house.

Andersen should be sent to the grammar school for three years at the public expense. From that time his "days of degradation" as he has called them, were over, and the troubles and grievances, which a man with a mind so sensitive as Andersen's could not avoid meeting on his way, were for the most part either sentimental or imaginary.

In Ilagelse, which is a small provincial town in Sjælland, Andersen, then 17½ years old, a long and lean youth, was placed in the lowest class. This would have been trying to any pupil of that age; to Andersen it was torture. He had so far always been left nearly entirely to himself. He had always let his imagination, that was stronger than any of his other faculties, have a free course. Naturally, the result of this had been a one-sided development, a want of intellectual balance from which he was to suffer all his life. "I was really like a wild bird put into a cage."

Odense, which was conferred on him in 1867. His statue was raised in Copenhagen and on his seventy-fifth birthday he was presented with a copy of "The Tale of a Mother" in 15 languages.

Andersen's renown is now based almost exclusively on his fairy tales.

But even if he had not written a single line of a single fairy tale, he would be a most tempting subject for a biographer. All his life he was a shrewd observer, who saw more than most people, because he took the trouble to keep his eyes open. He knew the greater part of Europe, having spent many years of his life in traveling, and he was more or less personally acquainted with most of the leading men of letters of his day. He was well versed in the literature of half a dozen languages and was as much at home in the prince's castle as in the peasant's hut. Such a man can tell us a great deal and is well worth listening to.

Andersen may have been a little man in great things, as has been said, but he was decidedly a great man in little things. It may be true that intellectually he never quite outran his childhood, and never possessed power of judgment one expects in a grown-up man. But it is easy to understand that the impersonal, the unfinished which strikes us in his character when we read his confession in "The Fairy Tale of My Life," has the closest connection with the nature of his genius. No doubt, he ever reached intellectual maturity both he, himself and the world would have been losers.

He was no scholar; no great thinker; he never took part in politics, nor was he the bearer of new ideas; he was only a poet. A lyric feeling so exuberant, a susceptibility to impressions so intense, cannot go along with the experience and method of a man of the world; for experience cools and hardens. The secret of his success in describing children is that in him the mind of a poet was united to the heart of an innocent child. But in spite of these limitations, or perhaps on account of them, he was a poet of rare power. While most of us only have a dim recollection of how the world looked from the nursery window, Andersen hardly learned to see life in any other light, and that is, we think, his greatest charm, that through his fairy tales he makes us see childhood with his own eyes.

The headmaster, a dry educationalist, did not understand much of the feelings of his queer pupil. He, no doubt, for a time at least, tried to do what he thought his duty to Andersen, but his blunt and unrefined manners would have shocked minds less sensitive than Hans Christian's. Andersen often despaired of himself, and would write letters home to Collin that he did not deserve all the care and money spent on him.

After three years' stay here, he moved to Elsinore, whereto Meisling, the headmaster, had been transferred. Andersen had taken his invitation to move together with him, and stay in his house, as a sign of his rector's good will, but Meisling's treatment of him now became still worse. Andersen never complained in his letters, but when Collin through others learned how matters stood, he at last resolved to take him away from the school and let him prepare privately in Copenhagen for his entrance examination to the university.

The next two years of his life are mostly occupied in studies. He works in the day and spends his evenings in the houses that now open to him, homes where he meets many nice and congenial friends, but it is in Collin's house that he finds the "home of homes," as he called it. In 1829 he has passed the second of his entrance examinations, his first poem has been published in a periodical, and he feels as if all the world is open to him. He has described this feeling of having left the dry school work behind him in one of his novels.

In this buoyant mood he writes his first more considerable work which for the first time shows the satirical side of his mind, that later on developed so wonderfully in his fairy tales. The book was a result of his longing to get out and see the world a little. Yet what should poor Andersen do; he had no money and no time to spare. But one thing he had always ready—his powerful imagination—and so he made an imaginary "Journey on Foot from Holm Canal to the East Point of Amager." It is a confusing medley of the most extravagant images and fancies after the manner of Hoffmann, the German mystic, in his maddest moods.

Now we have followed Andersen through the first part of his life, the most important part, I may say, for it is the most of the germs of his literary production and all the conditions for understanding him thoroughly. The rest of his life, highly interesting as it is, I intend to deal with in connection with his works and here only give a summary of it.

The popularity he gained through his first works soon faded away. People grew tired of him; he produced too

MILK DELIVERIES IN VARIOUS CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of milk distribution is becoming more and more important to consumers in New York, according to the public library bulletin of that city which calls attention to the fact that Grade A milk, now selling here at 19 cents a quart, will probably soon increase to 20 cents or more. The bulletin explains that a cooperative plan for the delivery of milk similar to plans now being successfully employed in about 500 of the United States cities for the delivery of groceries, meats, and so forth, is now causing considerable interest.

It is recorded that the Mayor's milk committee for 1917 shows that "if the total volume of retail milk, amounting to 704,318 quarts, were carried on wagons handling only full loads, the bottled milk of New York City would be handled by only 2242 wagons instead of the 4978 actually in use at the present time. This would mean 45.3 per cent of the present number, or a saving of 54.7 per cent of the total."

Various corrective measures have been adopted by other cities as a solution of this problem. Eighteen wagons and their drivers were found to be unnecessary by the merging of two concerns on private initiative in Chicago. Another statement from Chicago estimated that \$200,000 a day could be saved the consumer if the various milk delivery systems could be consolidated and unified. It was found that under a model system in Rochester, New York, reductions could be made as follows: 356 men to 90 men, 380 horses to 80 horses; 305 wagons to 25 wagons, daily distribution cost reduction from about \$2000 to about \$600; yearly distribution cost reduction from about \$720,000 to about \$220,000.

A plan effective in Turin, Italy, before the war, made it possible for the consumer to buy milk, bottled and delivered at four cents a quart, by means of an agreement among the dairymen surrounding the city through which the city was divided into sections and each group of dairymen assigned to a section. Motor trucks collected the milk and transported it to the distributing stations, where it was bottled and delivered by women and boys.

A cooperative pasteurizing plant, organized by seven dairymen in Riverside, California, delivers the product to the consumer in three wagons, at a saving of 12 wagons. Recently a similar plan is reported to have been adopted in Utica, New York.

A zone system for milk delivery was planned in October to become effective in San Francisco, California, within a short period.

By means of this system each delivery wagon would have served a certain district, and would have avoided long trips covered by other distributors. By this plan it was expected that the price would be kept to 12 cents per quart. The plan was said to have been worked out by a milk distribution company appointed by the Federal Food Commissioner.

The Municipal Reference Library has recently been informed that this plan was not carried out, "because it developed that the cost of making the change would be too great a burden to be charged against any single year's operations" and "could not be considered strictly a war measure."

"The plan provided for the closing of some pasteurizing plants and the establishment of some others in favorable locations of the city," according to a statement issued by S. H. Greene, chairman of the Division of Dairy Products of the United States Food Administration of California. "The city was to be distributed in zones, and each zone was to be served by two distributors and no more. One result of this was heard at intervals for some time past. Both these points are advanced by Giuseppe Andriulli of the General Federation of the Associations of Italian Journalists, who has asked Signor Torre, its president, if he does not consider it advisable to approach the Premier and the Cabinet with a view to asking whether, now that the armistice is signed, the censorship may not be abolished. He urges that as a first step in this direction the telegraphic censorship should come to an end, telephonic communication with foreign countries be restored, and foreign newspapers freely admitted into Italy.

In November, 1888, just 30 years ago, a committee was formed, by the help of which the return of women to the first London City Council was to be secured. The three councillors elected, the Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden and Miss Cons., were promptly declared ineligible by the High Court of Justice, and the committee forthwith devoted its energies to obtaining a change in the law. Five years later the society was reconstituted, and the object of its endeavor was to secure the eligibility of women to be elected to, and to serve on, all local governing bodies. The incorporation of the society under the Companies Act—as an association not for profit, took place in 1914, and in October, 1915, the old society was wound up and the newly incorporated one entered upon its career, the first annual report of a new series being issued a year later.

In furthering the cause of Women's Local Government representation in the Representation of the People Act the society did great service. As was pointed out at the time by Miss Rathbone, the claim of married women to be given the vote for local purposes, affecting housing, education and all domestic interests, was even stronger than their claim to the parliamentary vote. Very few people in either House

were opposed to the logical necessities of the case, but great care was necessary to see that by no omission should the great enfranchisement of women be curtailed in any way, and the Women's Local Government Society, together with other great bodies of women, worked unceasingly and had the great satisfaction of knowing that the bill, giving full advantages to the woman voter, had received the royal assent on Feb. 6, 1918.

The position of women as justices of the peace is engaging the attention of the society. At present women are debarred from the position, though some women chairmen of boards of guardians have acted in certain capacities as justices of the peace in the matter of signing orders for certification. Public opinion is fast coming to the place where it will ask for the representation of women in all civic affairs, and nowhere would it seem to be more reasonable and right to have them work unceasingly.

The cooption of women to local authorities is proceeding apace, and during the last year over 70 women have joined municipal bodies; one lady has succeeded her husband for the remainder of his term of office as Mayor, and as is well known, Miss Katherine Wallas was elected deputy-chairman of the London County Council.

There are 1588 women poor law guardians in England and Wales, but there are still 185 boards of guardians who have no women members, so that there is still much to do in educating local opinion as to the necessity for the cooperation of both men and women in all public work. The new franchise will alter so much of the present state of affairs that it is bound, in the course of time, to affect even the most backward of the localities, and it is in this very education of public opinion that the Women's Local Government, by means of meetings and literature, has done such valuable pioneer work in the past, and will find its sphere of activity in the future.

ITALIANS AND ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—At the recent meeting of the Italian Committee for Armenian Independence, Signor Luigi Luczatti in the opening speech declared that Armenia had once more suffered from unjust neglect of her interests. She was, he affirmed, the only one of the oppressed nationalities which was not recognized today and the only one which did not see her rights proclaimed in this general time of rejoicing throughout the civilized world, and was obliged to suffer fresh massacres at the hands of the Turks after the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey. He proposed that President Wilson should be approached on the matter and that a delegation from the committee should ask the Premier and the Foreign Minister to take the initiative among the Allies on the question of the recognition of Armenian independence. An order of the day was passed declaring that the committee was horrified at the news of fresh massacres carried out by the Turks after the conclusion of the armistice with the Entente and that considering the rights of the Armenian nation to independence and the fact that it is that makes him see a profanation in everything that breathes not a gloom like unto his own. The bloated spider replenishes his poison-bag from the produce of the garden: Albeit from them the bee calleth her sweets."

This arouses our curiosity, and we turn to the pamphlet to confirm our reviewer's judgment. Under "Morning," on page 6, we find this excellent advice concerning breakfast: "After fasting so long as the whole night, even from supper to uprising, very meat is that thou shouldest break thy fast." After breakfast, when the bills arrive, then "calculate thy expenses of the day, and allot for contingencies." Oh, ho, Mr. Worldly Wiseman! How few expense accounts and contingencies do balance! "Consider that one British shilling containeth farthings forty and eight: Avoid then profusion; he that benefiteth by extravagance laugheth at thee." One imagines, however, that it must be easier mentally to subdivide the shilling into farthings than to expend it in these units—but it is a wise caution.

For entertainment, the author suggests the theater: we know him for a genial spirit when he uttered his praise of toast: "If a play-house delighted thee, laugh thou at the puritan whose sour fermenting zeal would deter thee from resorting thither in quest of amusement. His own black heart it is that maketh him see a profanation in everything that breatheth not a gloom like unto his own. The bloated spider replenishes his poison-bag from the produce of the garden: Albeit from them the bee calleth her sweets."

After this encouragement, we will bargain with the ticket speculator in clear conscience. The figure of the spider and the bee proves our novelist well read in his classics, as becomes a man who looks abroad with friendly eyes.

"The hour of supper approacheth"—upon the return from the theater; "it cannot be too moderate, too light, too digestible. Remember that temperance is truly the luxury of life."

It is not an ill-spent day that begins with toast and concludes with a dainty supper after Dry Drury Lane. As our friend concludes: "Behold the flambeau of experience held out to thee: Art too proud to light thy lamp at it? The consequences be on thy own head. Here endeth the system of the day."

Our next item proves to be "An Essay on the antiquity, dignity, and advantages of living in a Garret." To be sure, the writer could quote excellent ancient authority, if one permits

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

ODDS AND ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

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BERLIN SOVIETS TO ESTABLISH AN ARMY

Council of People's Commissaries
Claims Sole Right to Decide
Upon Number and Strength of
Volunteer "National Guard"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Council of People's Commissaries in Berlin has signed a law for the formation of a volunteer national guard for the maintenance of public order and safety. The law provides that the guard shall be solely under the Council's control, while the latter also has the sole right to form detachments of the guard and fix their number and strength.

The guard, which is to be pledged to support the Socialist and democratic republic is to be outside the framework of the army, and the volunteers composing it are to choose their own leaders.

German White Book Coming
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Politiken publishes an interview with Herr Haase, granted to its representative in Berlin.

Asked whether the government would extradite the Kaiser, Herr Haase said that no decision had been taken yet and added that the government was preparing the publication of a White Book containing a precise historical account of the German secret policy from Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia to the present day. This book would indicate how much guilt was to be laid upon each single personality, and the first volume ending with the invasion of Belgium, would appear shortly.

Asked whether the documents threw light on the Potsdam Crown Prince, Herr Haase did not know at present, and added that the whole question is still doubtful. He denied that certain diplomatic documents were removed before the revolution and said they knew nothing of any unofficial documents.

Herr Haase further declared that, at the conclusion of the armistice, the allied delegation recognized the German representatives' authority, and he said there was no information from official sources to the effect that the Entente would not negotiate with the present German Government.

According to international law, he argued, a government is "recognized and able to negotiate when it possesses real power, and maintains order, and the disturbances which have occurred in Germany are merely minor cases which do not touch the Empire's administration."

Continuing, Herr Haase declared that the Reichstag no longer exists, and the Berlin government will not abandon its position in refusing to recognize what would be a truncated Reichstag, should Herr Fehrenbach convene that assembly.

Asked how long Germany's food supplies would last, he said, a few months with the strictest rationing. The German working class, he declared, wanted a socialist republic, and though the result of the elections to a national assembly was uncertain, owing to the great number of new voters, he affirmed there was no possibility of its dissolution by violence if the Socialists did not obtain a majority.

The Spartacus group, he added, might grow if the economic and social situation were so aggravated that a large number of workmen were led to doubt the present government.

Asked how Germany would be represented at the Peace Conference, Herr Haase replied that, as he told his party in 1915, the result of the war would be that Germany would lose Alsace-Lorraine but gain German Austria.

Germany, he added, is in a position of complete dependence on the Entente, and he desired to declare definitely that they had no strength to renew the war. Even a non-Socialist Government would not entertain the idea.

Dr. Liebknecht Not Admitted
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The imperial congress of German soviets, which opened on Monday rejected by a large majority the admission of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Early Assembly Demanded
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that at a large meeting on Sunday, Herr Ebert demanded that the elections for a national assembly should be held one month earlier than the date fixed, namely Feb. 16.

Surrender of Arms Ordered
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The government has issued a decree ordering the immediate surrender of arms and ammunition belonging to army stores in the possession of private persons without the government's permission.

Further Truce Negotiations
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official Berlin message states that at the resumed armistice negotiations held in the same railway coach as that in which the original armistice was concluded, Marshal Foch was accompanied by General Weygand and Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

Marshal Foch handed the German delegates a note specifying the infractions of the armistice conditions by

PRISONERS BEGIN TO RETURN REGULARLY

Four Trainloads Leave Each Day for France—Return of American Prisoners via Switzerland Is Reported Complete

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German papers report that the strike movement in the Ruhr coal field is increasing, with the result that coal scarcity in the large towns is anticipated. Meanwhile, fresh riots have occurred at Dresden.

Tzsch Troops in Karlsbad
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Karlsbad message states that 800 Tzsch troops occupied the town on Friday.

Poland Severs Relations
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Warsaw message via Berlin states that Poland has severed relations with Germany.

Rumanians Intern German Troops
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The high command of von Mackensen's army, which is quartered at Grosswardein in Hungary, is informed that the Rumanian troops have disarmed and interned several thousand soldiers of the German Army.

Abdication Act Typewritten
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—A facsimile seen of the Kaiser's act of abdication reveals the fact that it was typewritten, says Le Matin, an unusual circumstance for such a document.

U-Boats Reach Germany
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that 13 out of 14 German submarines from Cattaro and Pola have arrived in German waters. One sank on the way.

Dissolution of Fatherland Party
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the Fatherland Party has announced its dissolution.

Poles Increase Army
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The Polish press bureau announces that the Polish General Staff, in agreement with the government, has ordered a general calling of the 1893 to 1901 classes, which will place a total of 1,500,000 men at the Polish Government's disposal.

Tzsch Occupy Towns
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message states that Tzsch troops have occupied Tetschen and Bodenbach near the Saxon frontier, and the occupation of Reichenberg is expected.

A British major and a French captain informed the burgomasters of the towns concerned that the German population's national sentiments would be in no way affronted.

CHILE WELCOMES OFFER OF AID

Minister of Foreign Affairs Sees Evidences of Friendship in Tender by the United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—State Department advises from Santiago, Chile, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Chamber on Dec. 13, gave an account of the United States Government's offer to aid in settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Peru, referring to the action as friendly and as entirely appropriate to American diplomacy.

The Foreign Minister explained that the United States had never proposed mediation, but merely assistance. He said the impartial assistance of the United States had been potent in the past in the adjustment of American questions, and particularly referred to the aid extended by the United States in 1881, when the Argentine boundary question was in dispute.

Recalling the traditional policy of the United States of non-interference in the affairs of the other nations save when these other nations requested good offices, the Minister declared that the Chilean Government had complete confidence in the friendship of the Washington government.

The Chilean Ambassador here was instructed to advise the Secretary of State of the warm appreciation of the people and Government of Chile.

New Bolivian Cabinet

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A new Bolivian Cabinet has been formed to strengthen the government in view of the differences between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Alberto Gutierrez is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jose Santos Quintos is the new Minister of War.

FRENCH CRUISERS WELCOMED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The French cruisers Gloire and Desaix, in command of Admiral Grout, have arrived here for a three-day visit. The authorities are arranging many entertainments for the sailors.

PERSONAL APPEAL FOR RED CROSS AID

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Every man and woman in New England will have an opportunity to take a dollar membership in the Red Cross for 1919, during the campaign of universal membership week, ending Dec. 23, but no one can make another person a present of a membership, the Christmas roll call committee announces.

Giving Red Cross membership to oth-

ers, the committee points out, would interfere with its plan that each person in New England shall be solicited but once during the week's membership drive.

To eliminate the objectionable fea-

ture of other campaigns in which the same person has been canvassed at work, on the street and again at his or her home, the roll call committee has provided that the industrial division shall canvass the workers in the factories, shops, offices, stores and other industrial and mercantile establish- ments and the house-to-house can- vassers shall call upon all others at their homes. Customers will not be asked to join in stores, and those who have joined at their homes or places of business will not be solicited for membership on the streets.

Under this plan, if a man bought his wife a Christmas present of a Red Cross membership, or she bought her husband one, each might become a member twice. So everybody can make himself or herself one Christmas present this year which cannot be given to some one else.

MEXICAN WIRELESS MANNED BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—More than 25 wireless stations in Mexico were under German control during the war. Edward Nally, vice-president of the Marconi Wireless Company of America, told the House Merchant Marine Committee on Tuesday while testifying in opposition to the bill proposing government monopoly of radio stations in the United States.

"The Germans were in full control of the wireless stations in Mexico," he said, telling of an investigation made last year of the Mexican wireless situation by an agent of his company. "Although the Mexican Government claims title to all the wireless stations, the apparatus is strictly German, and there have been German operators in every one of the stations. Moreover, there have sprung up government electrical shops with German superintendents, and the whole system has been supervised by German radio experts who were formerly employed at Sayville and Tuckerton and on the German liners which were interned in this country at the beginning of the war."

PRISONER ADMITS HE WAS GERMAN AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Arthur Meyerowitz, former manager of the Jewish immigration department of the North German Lloyd line in Berlin, is a prisoner on Ellis Island and has admitted to the authorities that he would return to the United States under the terms of the armistice.

Another clause instructs Germany to arrive at an agreement with the Allies for the purpose of regulating the conditions under which the restoration of titles to owners can be effected rapidly, and sequestered property returned to them.

Germany must also, under certain conditions, settle debts owing to the natives of Alsace-Lorraine, and must refrain from hindering in any way the people of Alsace-Lorraine in the disposition of property securities belonging to them and held in Germany.

Soviets Not Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message reports that the Workers and Soldiers Council at Kreuznach, having inquired at Treves whether delegates from the occupied regions to the Berlin Soviet congress were guaranteed unhindered departure and traveling facilities, Marshal Foch replied through the armistice commission that the allied powers do not recognize Workers and Soldiers Councils.

MEN AND CASH ASKED FOR AMERICAN NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—Two hundred thousand men must be recruited for the navy next year to take the places of men enlisted for the war, who will be demobilized, said Capt. H. Laning, chief of the Bureau of Navigation on Tuesday in asking the House Naval Affairs Committee for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to cover transportation and recruiting expenses. More than 60 per cent of the war recruits have asked to be discharged, and the navy is in honor bound to release them. In addition, it was explained, as soon as peace terms were signed, the naval reserve force numbering 290,000 men must be placed on inactive duty. Capt. Laning announced that 10 per cent of the men of the regular naval force would be discharged at once and that by July 1 next, 150,000 men of the present force would have been released. None will be discharged from certain branches like the radio and hospital corps, which must be maintained at their present strength.

HIGH FARE CUTS REVENUE

LEWISTON, Maine—Raising the fares on the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway from five to seven cents last summer, so decreased the patronage that the revenue of the company became inadequate to meet operating expenses and a receivership has been decreed in the Superior Court.

OIL OPERATORS TO USE AEROPLANES

TULSA, Oklahoma—A field for returning soldiers who have been trained as aviators may be opened by the large oil companies operating in the Mid-Continent field. One of these has ordered two aeroplanes, which will be used for the purpose of transporting officials of the company and others whose work carries them into the field, from the offices to the leases, which are scattered over various sections of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

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BRITISH GUNS FIRE ON BOLSHEVIST LINE

Reported Allied Agreement With Estonians Regarding Defense Against Soviets — Welcome Accorded Arrival of Squadron

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—A communication from official Estonian sources announces that the British squadron was given an enthusiastic reception on its arrival at Revel. Representatives of the Estonian Government put out to sea to welcome the British ships and the quays were thronged with cheering crowds.

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BANQUET PLANNED FOR COL. E. A. DEEDS

Army Officer Criticized in Aircraft Production Report to Be Guest of Honor — Allied Officers Decline Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A banquet in honor of Col. E. A. Deeds, formerly of the Aircraft Production Board, will be given at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on the evening of Dec 20. At this function some of the highest officers in the United States Army are to be present. Among those scheduled to appear are Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is preparing to depart for overseas, and may not be able to be present.

This event is regarded as significant. In the report of aircraft production made by Charles E. Hughes, it was recommended that Colonel Deeds be court-martialed, not for any offense coming within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, but on the general charge of conduct which Mr. Hughes deemed reprehensible and unbecoming in an officer in the United States Army.

British and French officers of high rank and connected with the aircraft section of their respective armies were invited to be present at the banquet. In the circumstances, these officers, it is indicated, decided that it would not accord with army etiquette to take part in the affair. They interpreted the banquet to Colonel Deeds as tantamount to complete exoneration so far as the War Department is concerned, and they naturally felt that their presence might be taken as an expression of opinion in a case involving a United States Army officer.

These officers, it is understood, feel well disposed toward Colonel Deeds. Their refusal was on grounds of propriety alone.

ANOTHER FISH COMBINE SHOWN

Banker Dyer Promotes One in New York and One in Boston —Not Connected, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Details are about complete for the review of the fleet which is returning from European waters, where the vessels have been in service.

The fleet is expected to arrive on Dec. 24 and will proceed up the North River, New York City, and will be moored from Fifty-fifth Street to Fort Washington. The Mayflower, with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, aboard and the Patrol and Manhattan bearing city officials, will review the fleet steaming around it. The Mayflower will then take up anchorage at the foot of Ninety-second Street, where the Secretary of the Navy will receive the commander-in-chief of the fleet, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, and the flag officers and commanding officers of the various ships.

After a parade from Ninety-sixth Street to Twenty-third Street, officers and men will be granted leave of absence to see their families. For this reason, it was deemed impossible to accept the banquet which the City of New York wished to tender to the officers.

Mr. Dyer denied that there was any connection or any working agreement between the Bay State Company and the Atlantic Coast. He said that he did not have control of either, but he admitted that he could probably get control at any time. Many of his friends held stock in both companies.

Mr. A. P. French, counsel for the Bay State, is secretary for both companies. Mr. Dyer said that storage houses were indispensable to the successful operation of the fish business. He did not think these fish warehouses speculated in fish, but he admitted that many of them made big profits.

The Boston Fish Pier Company, one of the defendants, introduced, by agreement, three witnesses, all captains of

fishing schooners, who agreed that the old system of selling fish at the end of the pier at T Wharf was unsatisfactory. Under the present system of selling trips on the New England Fish Exchange, the captains receive the value of their catch quickly, and there are few disputes, it was testified.

GOVERNORS MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

Widening of Work of Schools, Compulsory Arbitration and National Unity Urged

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Schools in the future must do more to educate both the foreign and native-born population and to train men and women in trades, said Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania on Tuesday day in an address on state educational policies before the conference of governors here. "The school must widen its sphere of service," he said. "We should insist that every immigrant within five years master the English language or leave the country. We should also everywhere enforce the education of all native-born people. We shall be wise if we establish continuation schools, and enforce attendance of all youths above the age of 14 who are employed legally in industry."

"Each citizen, man or woman, should master a definite trade, and schools should be in position to train in these branches. The schools must teach thrift and train our people to save and conserve. The school must set a new policy of national loyalty, and must be aggressively moral."

Thomas E. Campbell, Governor-elect of Arizona, recommended that all states enact compulsory arbitration laws to minimize labor disturbances.

Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, pleaded for continued national unity after the war.

NEW YORK NAVAL REVIEW PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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In addition to the ships returning from foreign service, there will be a number of other battleships, destroyers and converted yachts.

SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire —Dr. Mary S. Danforth has been selected to present the cause of woman suffrage to the New Hampshire Legislature next month. No suffrage measure has ever passed in the New Hampshire Legislature and in late years the sentiment against suffrage has been pronounced. It is believed, however, that the suffragists will make gains at the coming session.

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SOCIALISTS SHOWN OPPOSED TO WAR

Witnesses at Trial in Chicago Tell of Alleged Propaganda —Activities of Bolsheviks in Russia Are Praised in Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further efforts to connect the various defendants with the anti-war program of the Socialists were made by the government on Tuesday in the trial of Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists in the Federal Court here on charges of conspiracy in violation of the Espionage Act. A former employee of the National Socialist Party headquarters was put on the witness stand to identify orders for pamphlets received from various points and alleged to have been sent out by some of the defendants from Socialist headquarters. These pamphlets, "The Price We Pay," "Why We Fight," and others, the government charges, were issued in violation of the Espionage Act and were violently opposed to war.

The activities of the Young Peoples Socialist League continue to be the pivot in most of the testimony around which the government is weaving its evidence, opposition to the war, according to letters that were read having been strong in this league.

Edna Peters, formerly a reporter on the Milwaukee Leader, published by Mr. Berger, testified to having sent for pamphlets to William F. Kruse, one of the defendants, and these, she said, were received by her and distributed. She denied having had any conversations with Mr. Berger with regard to the attitude of herself or others on the war. She was brought as a witness from a New York school of socialism by the government.

Another witness testified to having attended a meeting of Socialists at a private residence in Chicago in August, 1917, where there were about 45 people. Mr. Kruse, secretary of the Y. P. S. L., made a speech, the witness said, in which he declared that the United States had no business in the war. It would be of no benefit, the witness reported Kruse as saying, and to attempt to push the Germans back would only be a waste of life. At this meeting, the witness said, Great Britain was also attacked by another speaker, who charged Great Britain with having been guilty of great wrongs in Ireland and Egypt. It was also planned by the Socialists, the witness testified, to organize branches of the "People's Council of Democracy and Peace" in every state in the Union to oppose the war.

A letter was introduced, written by Adolph Germer, one of the defendants and secretary of the National Socialist Party, in which Mr. Germer said that it would not be treason to oppose the war.

Testimony was given by a member of the American Protective League, Fred C. Hill, in which he told of attending a meeting where war was opposed and where statements were made by Gross Lloyd of Chicago that the Bolsheviks were the extreme wing of the Socialist Party that do not believe in words, but action. The success of the Bolsheviks in Russia, the witness testified Mr. Lloyd said, was due to the fact that the peasants and working people were armed, and that the peasants and working men would be armed here, and he hoped the capi-

tals would take warning from Russia.

Many letters taken in a raid on Socialist headquarters, were offered in the evidence by the government. The government is expected to complete its case on Wednesday.

RENEWED EFFORTS TO OUST BOLSHEVIK

News Reaching United States State Department Indicates That Better Elements Are Getting Together to This End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —An indication of the renewed efforts of the better elements in Russia to get together and expel the Bolsheviks who are ruining the country, is seen in news which has reached the State Department, and which was made public on Monday, of a delegation which included representatives of all the political groups of Russia, except the extreme left, the Bolsheviks, and the extreme right, the Absolutists. This delegation, which asserts that its chief aim is the maintenance of order, asked the ministers of the allied nations who were at Jassy, Rumania, on Dec. 6, to communicate to their respective governments their greetings and thanks for having made possible to enter into direct communication with these governments, and thus to let them know something of the real state of affairs in Russia.

The attention of the Allies was called by these delegates to conditions in Southern Russia where the occupation of the Germans and the weakness of the local authorities threatened a renewal of civil war. It was explained that unless the Allies immediately sent forces to prevent a revolt of the elements making for anarchy the Russian and allied forces would be deprived of an essential base from which to undertake operations against the Soviets. Delay, they say, will have a bad effect upon the morale of the Russian elements which are ready to offer organized resistance to the lawless elements. They suggest that the Black Sea ports be patrolled by allied ships and that allied forces be placed at strategic railroad junctions and in large cities until larger forces can be sent to help check disorder.

The only purpose of the Soviet government, the delegation said, seems to be the dismemberment of Russia, and, therefore, it would not be recognized by them. It was suggested that the ships of the Allies should fly the flag of St. Andrew, which is the symbol of Russia.

Joint Commission Asked

Reestablishment of Order in Russia Called International Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal War Trade Board's announcement that applications to import commodities produced in and imported from Russia, including Siberia and Finland, will now be considered, is accepted here as an encouraging step toward giving Russia that full economic support which she needs as an assistance in reestablishing order.

At the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday it was said that the board's action in incorporating a Russian bureau as a branch through which it could enter into financial operations involved in reopening Russian trade was a step in the right direction, but it was inadequate, in that it provided a capitalization of only \$5,000,000, which was considered almost insignificant in comparison with Russia's needs.

It was thought that the Russian bureau would largely assist American private firms in working out inter-

MANY CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOLS

Survey in Washington Shows Withdrawals in War Period Increased — Effort Is Made to Have Children Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —More children were taken out of school during the war than is generally known. War-time conditions served as an excuse for parents who did not understand the wrong they were doing, or who were indifferent to it, or who in some instances felt compelled to take their children from school for the sake of adding to their resources. Now that there is no longer the necessity due to war for keeping children from school, an effort is being made to get those who were taken out of school into the schools again.

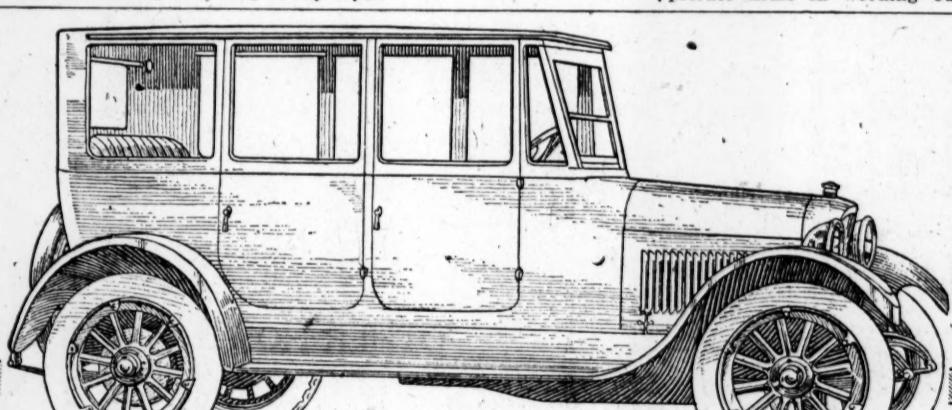
The children's bureau of the Department of Labor has made a brief survey in Washington which discloses that, while the actual number of children between five and 14 in Washington increased 8.7 per cent, and the number between 15 and 19 increased 11.6 per cent, between Nov. 1, 1915, and Nov. 1, 1917, the number of children attending school did not increase correspondingly. The enrollment for the school year 1917-18 was but 3 per cent more than that of the previous year. The attendance of white children in the elementary schools increased, but there was a decrease in the attendance at the elementary Negro schools and at high schools for both white and Negro children.

The bureau made special inquiry to learn the occupations into which these children under 14 had gone. In 1916-17, of the 277 children granted poverty permits, 52 per cent went into stores, 34 per cent became office messengers, 11 per cent went into the government departments as messengers, and 3 per cent went into factories. In the year 1917-18, the number of poverty permits issued jumped to 1095. Of these, 41 per cent instead of 11 per cent entered the employ of government departments; 40 per cent instead of 52 per cent, went into stores, 17 per cent were employed as office messengers outside the departments, and 3 per cent entered factories.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A special meeting to consider the strengthening throughout the country of the organization of the Republican Party, which he considers won a great victory at the last election, has been called by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, for Chicago, on Jan. 10.



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change of raw materials, but it was believed the situation would soon reach the point where some mechanism for Russian financial operations on a large scale would be necessary.

Reestablishment of order in Russia, it was declared, was a big international piece of work, and the part played in it by finance and trade should be supervised by an inter-allied commission, composed of men of international reputation, who would handle the whole question in a broad, altruistic and unselfish manner. The chamber believes that this problem can only be solved completely by an arrangement made and supervised by an allied joint commission.

Meanwhile it is reported that organization of the state bank of the northern district of Russia at Archangel has been completed by representatives of allied bankers. The bureau organized by the War Trade Board will superintend the allotment of a limited amount of cargo space which is now available for shipments from Vladivostok to Pacific ports of the United States. Licenses for the importation of a certain number of materials will be issued when imported on vessels allocated to the Russian bureau.

Agitation in South America

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—There has been a steady increase in Bolshevik agitation in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in the last two months, and it is reported that councils have been formed by workmen in cooperation with the police. At Rosario, Argentina, a council of this nature has called a strike.

INDEPENDENCE FOR PORTO RICO IS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—That Rep-

resentative Coll's memorial to President Wilson asking for more liberty for Porto Rico to be changed to a demand for complete "independence" as the only definite solution of the island's status compatible with the ideals and interests of its people is urged in a petition addressed to the Insular House of Representatives, and signed by more than 60 students of the University of Porto Rico. The petitioners base this demand for a separate natural existence for Porto Rico, they say, on a study of the utterances and "wise speeches" of President Wilson during the war in which the magnanimous President of the United States has proclaimed without ambiguity or twist of words that every people has the right to choose what best suits its ideals and interests.

Should statehood instead of independence be given, the students declare that whatever is noble and spiritual in Porto Rico would disappear, there would be "government without the consent of the governed, and what is more, economic ruin would be certain and fatal."

It was thought that the Russian bureau would largely assist American private firms in working out inter-

national problems.

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MR. CHURCHILL ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Proposal Made That Each Nation Belonging to League Register Details of Its Military and Naval Preparations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at a luncheon at the Carlton given to the editors of the American trade journals, said that President Wilson's addresses had exercised an enormous influence in Great Britain, and had given a feeling of reassurance to a very large section of British public opinion. The country, he said, owed to President Wilson a great debt of gratitude for explaining so forcibly the broad conception of democracy for which it had been fighting throughout this war.

Referring to the League of Nations, Mr. Churchill said that they must look forward at the conclusion of hostilities to the establishment of a broad international policy which should render impossible the renewal of the present catastrophe. They must do all they could to invest with reality and effectiveness that magnificent and enlightened conception based, as it was, upon the fundamental types of the universal brotherhood of man and nations.

A League of Nations, Mr. Churchill continued, could not be a substitute at present for the supremacy of the British Navy. For good or ill the fortunes of the United Kingdom rested upon their sea-born descent, and they could not consent to relax that great security which they had enjoyed and which had been used to preserve not only their own liberties, but the liberties of the world.

Mr. Churchill then proceeded to make what he described as a practical proposal with regard to the League of Nations. One of the great causes of unrest before the war, he maintained, was suspicion, and the common cause of suspicion was ignorance. There was no more sure way of creating unrest than for a nation to be preparing secretly weapons and devices for the organization of war. It created distrust and suspicion, and led to the renewal of military and naval preparations on either side.

"That is a very great danger," Mr. Churchill declared, "and I was very anxious before the war to arrive at a definite understanding that everything should be fully disclosed on both sides so far as the British and German navies were concerned. We had nothing to conceal. We had done nothing which at any time we could not publish to the world with regard to our naval and military preparation; and we should have been the gainers if the facts had been fully disclosed. Any nation that seeks peace will make the fullest possible disclosures of naval and military preparations.

"If a League of Nations is to descend from the brilliant clouds of idealism to a practical working proposition, there is no more practical step than to insist that every nation belonging to the league shall register and place before an international body details of its military, naval, and aerial preparations, and that officers of inspection, working under this international instrument, representative of all the countries shall have the right of access and test at any time in order to ascertain the accuracy of all the facts of naval and military preparations. I believe," he declared, "that practical steps would do more to prevent a renewal of this horror than any other system which could be set on foot."

Mr. Churchill added that with the march of natural science some such provision had become all the more indispensable, because there were inventions and devices of war of a most hideous character, some of which we were only separated from by a very little, and others which were already in our possession which would give to the nations preparing them a greater and overwhelming advantage than they suddenly chose to break the peace.

FINNISH MEMORIAL TO WOMEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The women of Finland have erected a monument, presented by a man of the name of Dridrikson, to commemorate their enfranchisement. It consists of a stone set up over the road leading from the town of Frobjerg at the foot of the highest point of the Finland Alps, and

has the following words inscribed on it, written by Fr. Bajer:

On man and woman equal rights confer;
Let her serve him; likewise let him
serve her.

About 10,000 people assembled for the ceremony of its erection, and a speech was made by Marie Rasmussen, president of the Danish Suffrage Society for the Finnish district. The speaker paid a tribute to the intelligent and liberal-minded men who had secured the cooperation of men and women in the Danish State, by passing the constitutional amendment of 1915.

Speeches were also made by Klavs Berntsen and Herr Zahle, the Cabinet Minister, who have both done so much for the women's cause. The former said that he hoped that women would chiefly use their political influence to improve the conditions of home life. And the latter advised the newly enfranchised women to think for themselves and to vote independently and not at the beck and call of particular parties or sections of the press. Gyrithe Lemche said the memorial was at present only a milestone. It rested with them how they made use of their new opportunities. A dinner was subsequently given at which there were more speeches and reference was made to the enfranchisement memorial in course of erection by the women of Jutland.

AEROPLANES TO NEED PLACES FOR LANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That a commercial demand for aeroplanes will be quickly created when adequate landing places for the present high-speed machines are provided or when a type of machine is developed which can safely land on ordinary ground, is the belief of Orville Wright, who thinks that the failure of the airplane for sport and commercial uses up to this time has been entirely due to the lack of proper landing facilities.

Mr. Wright believes that, although it is most difficult to foretell all of the future of aviation, the most immediate and practical uses will be for national defense, for sport, for transportation of mail and light merchandise, and for passenger service supplementing special trains. He thinks many of the present military machines can be utilized in mail service between cities where the intervening territory provides frequent landing places. The peace-time use of the aeroplane, he says, will be in proportion to the safety provided.

Mr. Wright's statement is the first of a series by prominent airplane manufacturers, issued by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association.

CURB MARKETS A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Between May 4 and Dec. 1 there were 554,000 customers served at the seven curb markets established by the city. The sales were made from farmers' vehicles, of which there was a total of 7463. The total value of the products sold amounted to \$210,000. It is estimated that the value of each customer's purchase was 38 cents. Director of Streets Talbert states that the value of the produce sold was not greatly reduced under that of other markets, but the produce was much fresher.

Ninety per cent of the total sales was made to people who lived in walking distance of the markets. The markets will close about Christmas. Two additional markets will be opened next year.

FAIR PRICE LIST PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—A corps of supervisors, representing the State Food Administration, is to visit the retail dealers in the State. Comparison of prices charged by each retailer will be made with the prices he is called upon to pay by the wholesaler.

What is considered to be a fair price list will be made up weekly by the price interpretation committee of the state administration and dealers will be asked to keep as closely as possible to these findings, which will be published regularly.

ONE-BIG-UNION WINS NEW VICTORY

Victorian Labor Congress Unexpectedly Endorses the Plan for All Australia—Action Is the Result of Tactical Maneuver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Having secured at the congress of Victorian unions held to deal with the proposals for closer unionism, a victory as overwhelming as it was unexpected, the advocates of "One-Big-Union" for Australian labor unions are pushing forward with the formation of the new organization, which they claim will end in the establishment of the industrial cooperative commonwealth. As has been pointed out in *The Christian Science Monitor*, the One-Big-Union advocates had already carried the adoption of the scheme at a conference of New South Wales unions but looked for the Victorian congress to decline to sanction the proposal, which would have had the effect of postponing it indefinitely. The One-Big-Union advocates were at work for months past among the Victorian unions, spreading their propaganda, but even when the congress assembled it looked as though the numbers were against them. An astute move by Mr. Mulvogue, leader of the One-Big-Unionists, however, led to victory.

Two schemes were officially before the congress—one providing for the linking up of Victorian unions into a federation, this being the proposal of the moderates; and the other for One-Big-Union for Victoria, the proposal of the militants. The unions had already taken ballots in regard to these schemes and had instructed their delegates accordingly. Realizing that many of the delegates, while personally favoring One-Big-Union, would be compelled by instructions to vote for the federation scheme, Mr. Mulvogue dropped his own scheme of One-Big-Union for Victoria and moved that the congress affirm the necessity of forming One-Big-Union for all Australia. As this proposal had never been discussed by the unions, delegates claimed a free hand and after forceful debate the resolution was agreed to on division by 111 votes to 24.

A remarkable scene was witnessed when the division took place. Seated upon the minority side of the Chamber were the representatives of the old form of craft union, many of which organizations are controlled from Great Britain—realizing as they saw the benches opposite filling with the representatives of such unions as the Building Trades, Australian Workers Union, Railway Workers and others, that unionism, as they had understood it, seemed vanishing in Australia. Triumphantly cheering and singing "Solidarity Forever" (an I. W. W. song), were the men who assert that the mission of unionism is to abolish the capitalistic system and that this can be achieved by "repeated assaults on the citadels of capitalism."

The galleries were packed with members of the Revolutionary Socialist Party and there was a sprinkling of men at one time familiar on I. W. W. platforms, who hailed the result of the vote with enthusiasm. A peculiar feature of the division was the fact that the Australian Workers Union delegates voted solidly in favor of One-Big-Union, though in reality their organization views the proposal rather indifferently. Its leaders point out that they already have the machinery for One-Big-Union without creating more. However, as the organization has advocated One-Big-Union it cannot consistently oppose it and it will, therefore, fall into line with the new organization. This is another point won for the One-Big-Union men, as the Australian Workers Union is the most powerful in Australian unionism.

Although the One-Big-Union men have secured an initial triumph, the decision of the conference has yet to be debated by the unions individually, and from some organizations, such as the painters and plumbers, the One-Big-Union proposal is already encountering hostility. However, as the One-Big-Union has now gathered be-

neath its banner a majority of the unions in the two most important states and has secured the support of the Australian Workers Union and the transport unions, the claim of its advocates that when the organization is put into working form it will be powerful enough to compel the smaller unions to come in willy-nilly, seems well founded.

BOILERMAKERS UNION IS EXPELLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, California—The Oakland Boilermakers Union has been expelled from membership in the San Francisco Iron Trades Council on the ground that it had, repeatedly defied the laws of the council and broken agreements with the government by causing several strikes. Trouble with this union has been going on for several months, it being charged that those with ultra radical ideas have gained a leading place in the membership of the union.

The recent strike called by this union in the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, in which 3000 men were directly involved and the work of 8000 held up, which strike was one of the causes of the disorganization of the union, has been settled by the intervention of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, whose function is to effect industrial conciliations along somewhat new lines and whose efforts have been successful in several instances.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR LABOR SOUGHT

United States National Women's Trade Union League Is to Urge New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The program of reconstruction drawn up and adopted by the National Women's Trade Union League declares for such a standard of life as will insure to all men, women and children "a full measure of health, education, recreation and leisure." As a preliminary step toward bringing this about, they ask for both state and federal legislation making provision for: Compulsory education up to 16 and part-time education up to 18, claiming that a "standard of life" should mean the certainty of a high school education and the possibility of a university education; abolition of child labor; the eight-hour day and 44-hour week; one day of rest in seven; no night work for women; equal opportunity for men and women in trade and technical training; equal pay for equal work; federal and state insurance (without profit) against various misfortunes, including unemployment.

The immediate ends for which they propose to work in order to see that the problems of the women wage earners receive the attention which they consider that they so urgently require, the organization summarizes thus:

"To ask for increased appropriations for state factory departments, that all general activities with respect

to highways be administered by a federal commission. A like resolution presented to the American Association of State Highway Officials at its recent convention here was voted down on the ground that it would interfere with state rights, by taking highway construction in the various states out of the hands of the state highway commissions.

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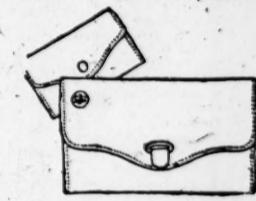
Oh the Little More and How Much it is

Good Taste—like Tact—is knowing what to Omit.

Tact is to refrain from saying the wrong thing at the wrong moment.

Good taste is free from over display—it avoids the "TOO MUCH."

"Tailored" Envelope Purse



Of exquisite glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, silk lining, fitted with leather change purse, handle on back. Size 6x3x3/4 inches. \$5.75

Gold plated monogram to order, size 1/2-inch, \$2.00 extra.



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Box containing three pairs of famous "Cross" Gloves, tan capeskin, grey mocha, and white capeskin—For women.....\$8.50 For men.....\$9.50 (Please mention size.)

THE CROSS GLOVE BOND—A certificate made to the amount of \$2.00 or over, entitling recipient to Cross gloves, et cetera, to the face value of the bond at our Stores or Agencies.



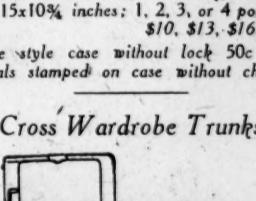
Folding design, fitted with blotter-pad in center, pen box, ink well, paper cutter, pen, pencil and pockets for stationery. Size 1x9x1 1/2 inches closed.

Colored morocco.....\$17.75 Tan pigskin.....\$20.75 Glazed calfskin.....\$24.00

Initials stamped on case without charge.



Of tan hide leather, with lock, unlined, size 15x10 1/4 inches; 1, 2, 3, or 4 pockets, \$10, \$13, \$16, \$19 Same style case without lock 50c less. Initials stamped on case without charge.



For men and women, 3-ply veneer, fibre covering and binding; hangers, drawers, laundry bag, spaces for shoes, hats, etc.; prices from.....\$39 to \$150 Initials painted without charge

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C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Rare Collection of Russian Sables and Silver Foxes

In a comprehensive assortment including the darkest and finest skins obtainable

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"To strengthen, extend and place upon a permanent basis the women in industry service in the United States Department of Labor.

"To establish in every state department of labor a women's bureau, which shall have the administering of the laws touching women and children.

"The representation of women workers upon all administrative boards.

"To coordinate and standardize the state and federal employment agencies and forbid all private employment agencies.

"To embody the principles of the Federal Clayton Law in state legislation, so as to abolish the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

"Removal of all restrictions upon free speech, a free press and free assembly."

and for the appointment of women inspectors in the proportion of one for every 15,000 women wage-earners.

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COMING UNION OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Jugo-Slav National Council in Agram, Including Leaders of Serb, Croat and Slovene Parties, Proclaim Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from an authoritative Serbian Source LONDON, England—In 1844, Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, and that great Serbian statesman, Ilija Garasanin, laid down the main lines of the program, whereby the unification of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, that one nation under three names, but of one race and one language, became the fundamental policy of Serbia.

Garasanin said: "The New Southern Slav state would possess all the necessary qualities to enable it to hold its own among rival powers. Its geographical situation, territorial extent, natural resources, and the spirit of its population, which is homogeneous in race and language, would make it a factor for political stability in Europe, and a guarantee for progress and civilization."

On June 23, 1903, the son of Prince Alexander was unanimously elected King by the Serbian Parliament. On his way to Belgrade he was awaited in Vienna at the station by the Jugo-Slav students, who greeted him with cheers and cries of "Long live the King of Croatia!"

The following year, at the time of King Peter's coronation, more than 1000 students from the various Jugo-Slav lands in Austria-Hungary enthusiastically hailed him "King of the Jugo-Slavs." Many of the students of those days are now national leaders of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and have just been engaged in Geneva in drawing up the Magna Charta of United Jugo-Slavia.

King Peter, who declined to be a vassal of Austria-Hungary and refused to sign the secret convention concluded by the Obrenovich with that power, placed himself at the head of the national policy of "Serbia (Svadja) for the national unity and liberation of all Southern Slavs."

Very shortly after this the political leaders of the Croats of Croatia and Dalmatia—Supilo, Trumbitch and Cingrija—formed the Serbo-Croat Coalition with the program that "Croats and Serbs constitute one nation in blood and language and are united by the continuity of the territory they inhabit."

Austria endeavored to crush Serbia by a tariff war, with the result that Serbia emerged victorious and strengthened from the unequal contest.

Then Austria staged the Agram high treason trials, and the Friedjung case, and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. This step aroused fierce resentment in Serbia and Montenegro and nearly led to war. The Dalmatian Provincial Diet passed an address proposed by Dr. Trumbitch, now delegate of the Jugo-Slav National Council to the allied governments—an address which claimed for "the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which constitutes a territorial, linguistic and ethnical unit, with the population of Dalmatia and Croatia-Slavonia, the right to decide its own future destiny, in agreement with the Croat and Serb peoples of all these provinces."

The glorious Serbian victory of Kumanovo in 1912, when the flower of the Turkish Army was annihilated, evoked great and indescribable enthusiasm in all Jugo-Slav countries. Great numbers of volunteers, both soldiers and medical men, joined the Serbian Army, and millions of money were contributed to the Serbian Red Cross, and so on, not only by the Jugo-Slavs of Austria, but also by the Czechoslovaks.

Even official circles in Austria were amazed at this ebullition of popular feeling. Grba, corps commandant in Zagreb (a Serb by race) said openly in the officer's casino that "he took off his hat to the army which took the Babina Pass and Prilep within ten days of the victory of Kumanovo." Next day he was placed on the retired list.

In his proclamation of July 22, 1914,

the Crown Prince Regent Alexander said: "For years we Serbs have had to listen in silence to the despairing cries of millions of our brothers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Banat Backa, in Croatia and Slavonia, in Styria and rock-bound Dalmatia. But now she (Austria) demands our head, our independence and the honor of Serbia! To arms, my brave countrymen! To battle for the freedom and independence of the Serbian people and Jugoslavdom."

On Nov. 24, 1914, the Serbian Government made the solemn pronouncement that "this great war has become at the same time a struggle for the liberation and union of all our unredeemed brothers, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

During the course of the war, two entire divisions were formed of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Austrian soldiers, who surrendered to Russia for the express purpose of being enabled to fight for the union of their race. The heroic stand made by these volunteers in the Dobrudja was one of the features of that campaign.

In 1917, numbers of these volunteers made their way out of Russia to the Salonika front, traveling some through England, others via Siberia and Japan, in spite of great difficulties owing to the chaos in Russia.

The Jugo-Slav division, which was joined by these volunteers and volunteers from America, distinguished itself greatly in the breaking of the Bulgars-German front and the pursuit of the enemy to Carevo Selo.

Since then detachments of this division have advanced across more than half the entire width of the Balkan peninsula, from Carevo Selo through Serbia, Albania, Montenegro and down to the Dalmatian coast.

On July 20, 1917, the Declaration of Corfu was drawn up jointly by the Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch, and Dr. A. Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav committee. This momentous document opens with the statement that "the state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are also known as the Southern Slavs or Jugo-Slavs, will constitute a free and independent kingdom, with indivisible territory and unity of allegiance. It will be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy, under the Karaogeorgievich Dynasty, which has always shared the ideas and the feelings of the nation, placing liberty and the national will above all else."

And now the Jugo-Slav National Council in Zagreb (Agram) which includes the leaders of all Serb, Croat and Slovene parties in Southern Slav territories that formed part of the late Empire of Austria, has proclaimed union with Serbia and Montenegro. Representatives of the Jugo-Slav National Council in Zagreb and of the Serbian Government, recently assembled in conference at Geneva, have signed the agreement whereby the Southern Slav provinces formerly belonging to the Hapsburg Monarchy definitely signify their union with Serbia and Montenegro and their entrance into the European community as the new State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The lands inhabited by Jugo-Slavs (Southern Slavs, or Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) are: Serbia 4,550,000, Montenegro 450,000, Bosnia-Herzegovina 1,900,000, Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia 2,910,000, Slovene lands (Southern Styria, Southern Carinthia, Carniola, Gorica-Gradiska, Trieste and Istria) 1,470,000, Medjumurje, Baranja, Banica and Banat (in South Hungary) 945,000; emigrants overseas 800,000; total 12,025,000.

The territorial extent is about 100,000 square miles, or about the size of Italy without Sicily.

The exports of the new kingdom are estimated at about 900,000,000 francs and the imports are approximately the same. The natural resources of the country are very great.

The soil is fertile, the climate healthy and pleasant, and there is great, and as yet unexploited, mineral wealth.

YALE MIDYEAR EXAMINATIONS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—For the first time in the history of Yale University, entrance examinations are being held in the middle of the school year. The examinations began on Monday and will continue to Thursday. The abandonment of the S. A. T. C. and other war conditions caused the innovation.

In his proclamation of July 22, 1914,

NEW POLICY OF ULSTER UNIONISTS

Sir Edward Carson Says That in All Future Legislation the Democracy of Ulster Must March With British Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Edward Carson made an important speech recently in Belfast at the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council when he outlined the future policy of Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson, who was cordially received, began by recalling the last meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council in the dark days immediately following the outbreak of war. Today, he continued, there is sunshine and happiness in many a home at the termination of the war. On the outbreak of war, he had told the men of Ulster that it was their duty to fight for the Empire and the honor of Ulster, and they had gone out and taken their full share in winning the victory for the Empire. Ulster, he added, had never made England's difficulties their opportunities, but had shared those difficulties and sorrows.

Sir Edward Carson then went on to discuss the question of the position of the Unionist Party. Referring to the Home Rule Act, he said it was a remarkable fact that at the present moment there was no political body or party either in Ireland or in Great Britain that ever had a word to say in its favor. He did not think that at any stage of their controversies there had ever been a time of greater confusion in Irish politics than the present.

There were Sinn Feiners and Constitutional Nationalists, but only recently Mr. Dillon had declared there never had been any difference in policy as between the Constitutional Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners. The truth was that ever since John Redmond had ceased to be their leader the Nationalist Party had been tumbling down into the morsas of Sinn Fein. While Mr. Dillon was making overtures to the Sinn Fein Party with a view to saving something out of the wreckage at the next election, and while he was daily and nightly appealing in the House of Commons for some one to come to his assistance, he had now, Sir Edward said, declared that the real way of carrying out his views was by appealing to President Wilson in the hope of getting him to offer his friendly services, and Sir Edward Carson said, make confusion worse confounded by mixing himself up in their internal controversies.

Sir Edward Carson then reviewed the position of the Asquith Liberals who, although Mr. Asquith was responsible for placing the Home Rule Bill on the statute book, now said nothing

about it, although they voted for the resolution, and declared that before peace negotiations were entered into the Irish question should be settled along the lines of self-determination. Self-determination by whom and of what? questioned Sir Edward. Self-determination by the south and west or Ireland of the destinies of Ulster? Never! Self-determination, he exclaimed, at the very moment when the Nationalist Party were loudly proclaiming they were going to be swept from their representation of the new Imperial Parliament, and the Sinn Feiners would carry the country.

Continuing, Sir Edward declared it would be useless to sign an armistice with their enemies if at the same moment they commenced internal warfare at home. In the past, he proceeded, they in Ulster had been hampered by being dragged at the heels of the Nationalist Party. That position could no longer be tolerated. Ulster could not afford to wait until the forces of reaction and disloyalty in the south and west of Ireland had been satisfied. Therefore they must demand that in all future legislation the democracy of Ulster must march hand in hand with the democracy of Great Britain. "We are entering upon a new era," Sir Edward Carson said in conclusion.

"We are living in a time when men are thinking of great things, because they have gone through great trials and great sacrifices, and it is your duty, and it is my duty as your leader, to take care that in the great upheaval that is coming, and in the great changes that we anticipate, and in the benefits that are to be reaped from the ideals that men are setting before them, Ulster shall not be in the background, but that she, like all other great democracies, shall win the fullest fruits of the victory of freedom and liberty which her own sons have won."

The national anthem was sung at the conclusion of the meeting.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following message has been addressed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty: "The Board of Admiralty on behalf of the navy at home and abroad to convey to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig the unbound admiration of the navy at the prowess of the British armories in the field. The navy has watched every blow delivered by its soldier comrades with infinite pride and an unfailing confidence in the ultimate issue, which has now been so splendidly attained." To this Sir Douglas Haig replied: "The British Army in France is united with me in grateful appreciation of the stirring message you have been good enough to send us from the Board of Admiralty on behalf of the navy at home and abroad. We send our heartiest thanks to you and to your board as well as to the sister service whose great work and whole-hearted cooperation with the army has contributed so largely to the present victorious issue."

To bring this about these three

ITALIAN AND GREEK IN THE NEAR EAST

International Settlement, by Effecting Changes in Balkans, Removes Reason for Italian Antagonism Against Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The need for good relations between the Greeks and Italians in the Near East and for their cooperation in trade matters, is set forth by the special correspondent of the *Epocha* in an article written from Alexandria, Egypt. Following the allied victory, the international settlement of the Mediterranean is the point which interests Italians most, he declares. Agreements between the Italians and the allied governments will provide the necessary compensation for political influence acquired by the other nations in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, always, it is understood, he says, in conformity with the general fundamentals of President Wilson, by which the destiny of the peoples must be decided. So far as the Central Mediterranean is concerned they may return to the government, the writer declares; in the Eastern Mediterranean the matter is more complex, he considers, and public opinion must second the government.

In the face of the new international settlement, the old antagonism against Greece has no longer any raison d'être, he affirms. Conditions have changed in the Balkans and there is no need now for Italy to keep a jealous watch on any increase of local power for fear it should involve a fatal loss to her own political position. The victory of the Allies has eliminated Austrian pressure from the Balkans and given Italy her real political function, and with security assured on the Adriatic by her privileged position on the Dalmatian and Albanian coasts, and as the destined inheritor of Russian influence, Italy will be able to carry out great economic developments in the Balkans; and by means of friendly ties and economic agreements there should be a great increase of trade and of commercial intercourse between eastern and southern Italy, Serbia, and Greece to the common benefit of the three countries.

To bring this about these three

countries must, the writer points out, understand and appreciate each other. Serbia has her share and her mission in the Balkans, as Greece has hers in the Mediterranean, and Italy a world-wide one, and each of the three peoples must recognize and respect the position of the others.

The writer considers, has a great economic future in the east, and her geographical position makes it possible for her to overcome all competition. Greece, on the other hand, lacks any national industry and is unlikely to develop a real industrial exportation because her people are more given to trade than manufacture.

Greeks, and members of the Greek church who consider themselves Greeks, are scattered all over the East, the writer continues; in Egypt alone there are a hundred thousand in the villages of the interior, and Greek colonies and communities exist in Palestine, Syria, and along all the Turkish littoral as far as Constantinople. They have suffered persecution at the hands of the Turks during the war, but Hellenism is imperishable, he says, because it is a great Mediterranean force. Little reciprocal wrongs and resentments exist which have developed into a latent hostility of which the consequences are daily manifest in the East. It is, however, he affirms, an artificial hostility and it will cease on the day that mutual good will removes the cause of the friction, and Greeks and Italians can regard one another without prejudice.

Signor Orlando, the writer asserts, has restored Italy's old policy of finding and reason which brought her so much sympathy during the "risorgimento" and it therefore falls to him to strengthen the Italo-Greek rapprochement to the mutual advantage of both countries. Italians and Greeks are neighbors all over the East, they work together and, where politics do not interfere, they are on friendly terms. A policy of frank friendliness would produce cordial relations between the emigrants from the two countries and while Greek commerce would find a numerous clientele among the Italians, Italy's industries would make use of the organized



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EVENING

AT THE

RUSSIA AND ROAD TO REGENERATION

Forces, Wise and Powerful, and Gradually Accumulating, May Put End to Bolshevik Juggling With Russian Lives and Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A few days before the armistice was signed, says Arfada Tyrkova, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, a Russian aviator arrived in his aeroplane at Salonika. He had to fly no little distance, from the Kuban steppes, across the Black Sea, and over the Balkan Peninsula. This was a messenger sent by the Russian voluntary army to restore communications with the Allies, and to tell them that, in spite of the heavy defeats they met with, at first, in spite of the fact that both the Bolsheviks and the Germans were against them, they were safe, and had preserved an organized army, which might form the nucleus of the future army of the Russian State.

Cut off from the outer world, and having lost touch with the Allies, it was hardly likely that these Russians even knew that the World War was already coming to an end. Generals Alexeiff and Denikin had enlisted officers, and subsequently even soldiers, principally to fight the Germans and the Bolsheviks, their chief assistants in the work of enslaving Russia. A whole year has passed since Alexeiff, in a soldier's torn overcoat, with only a few kopecks in his pocket, managed to escape from Moscow, which was already in the hands of the Bolsheviks, and appeared in the Don territory, hoping that in the land of the Cossacks it would be easier to begin the work of the re-creation of the power of the Russian State. Many of his hopes were shattered. Many a bitter disappointment and defeat did this gifted and honorable commander experience. And it would be difficult to say when he ever showed his patriotism more clearly and thoroughly: whether, as chief of the staff under Nicholas II at the head of a disciplined Russian Army of many millions he held back the Germans, or when, with a handful of officers and military cadets, he fought the Bolsheviks Army which had thrown itself against the Don, in order to stamp out the new Russian power that was coming to life? This the Bolsheviks failed to do, notwithstanding even the help of a division of Magyar prisoners, who did indeed force General Alexeiff to evacuate Rostoff-on-Don in February, 1918. He retreated to the Kuban steppes, but, as in 1915, when retreating before the Germans, Alexeiff managed to preserve the Russian Army from defeat, and afterward again filled up its ranks—so now again he withdrew his forces and avoided being beaten.

Now he has been killed, this hero, who had managed not only to do his duty to the end, but to rally others round his banner, in the name of their country. General Denikin is carrying on. The young aviator who had flown over seas and mountains, reported to the Allies that his people had 100,000 well-disciplined, experienced troops, but they were as in besieged fortress. They needed ammunition, guns, shells—every kind of munitions of war. They hoped to get them from the Allies, and to begin afresh their struggle against the Bolsheviks and Germans. The more so, as beside them they had the friendly Cossack forces of General Krasnoff, consisting of not less than 150,000.

Thus in the most southerly portion of Europe, almost on the threshold of Asia, and surrounded by chaos and revolution, was gathered a handful of disciplined Russians, who, rifle in hand, were prepared to fight against the authors of the Peace of Brest-Litovsk. Now this shameful document has been annulled by the fire of allied guns. The treaty of peace, signed on the sly by some totally unknown people holding sittings in Brest-Litovsk, who had seized upon Russia, intoxicated with the wine of liberty, has been torn to pieces. Instead of it there is going to be a new treaty open and honest, because it will be signed by honest men, who are not afraid of publicity. But still the small Russian Army, which sent its messenger through the air to Salonika, will yet be very, very useful to Russia.

It is not enough to annul the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Russia must be torn out of the clutches of those who signed that treaty. Political liberty must be restored to the Russian people, for without it they will only be slaves, and whether it be the Tsar's or Lenin's, it is all one.

It is machine guns that uphold the power of the Bolsheviks, and it is by force of arms that they must be overthrown. Denikin's army, the Cossacks, the Siberian troops, the Czechoslovaks,—once they understood how very important it is to the whole Slav world that they should finish the work they have begun, are all forces already prepared to fight for Russian liberty.

But that aviator did not come to Salonika for nothing. He wanted to hear the voice of the Allies, to know that the small Russian army, camping at the foot of the Caucasian mountains, still had the right of keeping in touch with its old comrades in arms. When he was flying over, of course he was not aware that at last the Germans were beaten, that is to say, beaten along the whole western front. But what will happen in the East? For the German yoke is still heavy on Russia. It goes by the name of Bolshevism, but it was brought to Petrograd and Moscow via Germany. And "Comrade" Scheidemann, together with the international adventurer Parvus, helped the Kaiser's Government to strengthen the power of Bolshevism in Russia.

Now Lenin and Trotzky, so generous in giving away both Russian terri-

tory and Russian money, will throw still fewer obstacles in the way of Germany's penetration in the East, of course, in so far as such penetration is possible in a country given over to anarchy and ruin.

Meanwhile other forces, sufficiently wise and powerful, will at last put an end to this game with the lives and honor of the Russian people. These forces are gradually accumulating in different parts of vast Russia. In the North, at Archangel, there is Tchakovsky's Government, supported by the Allies. In Siberia, already cleared of Bolsheviks, is the so-called Avksentev Government, round which the representatives of various political parties have gathered. Already over them flies the old Russian national flag, the symbol of the growing consciousness of the Russian State. They are acknowledged by the whole of Siberia and part of the Urals. In the Southeast, along the Kuban and the Don there are Generals Denikin and Krasnoff. With the sole exception of the bleak Archangel region all these territories are fertile and rich in natural resources and can feed themselves.

And in the South is the Ukraine, also rich, though now ruined. At present it is difficult to tell what her mood is. But from the fragmentary information which reaches us, it would appear that even there, as in other parts of Russia, there is a constantly increasing desire to re-establish a powerful and unifying government.

For this purpose it is of course necessary that Siberia, Archangel, the Don, Kuban, and the Ukraine, should unite under a common banner and re-instate Moscow as the center of Russia. Perhaps that moment is not so far off. Events move quickly when life demands it. And the life of the Russ-

ian people demands deliverance from the Bolshevik yoke, and the restoration of the bond between the separated parts of Russia. Until this is accomplished, it will not be peace, but war, in Eastern Europe.

BRITISH PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions the secretary, Mr. W. A. Appleton, without in any way minimizing the difficulties to be overcome, expresses confidence in the ability of the people as a whole successfully to overcome the problems that will arise during the reconstruction period.

After remarking that the days ahead are full of dangerous possibilities for British labor, the report continues: "Already the air is thick with the sinister promises of ambitious politicians who, posing as the friends of labor, seek only in the labor movement a force for the advancement of their own mediocre abilities. Their performances are very reminiscent of the cheap jack, who at country fairs, offered sovereigns for pennies. These gentry beguiled some people, but they beguiled only the credulous and foolish ones."

"The problems of construction are greater even than the problems of destruction. The Management Committee believes that the aggregate common sense of the people will solve these problems just as it overcame all the difficulties of the world war. Confidence is the first essential to success, and after confidence a determination to deal only with fact and truth. Mere formulae or political shibboleths or partisan catch-phrases may interest debating societies, but a people con-

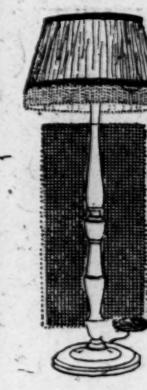
cerned with the rebuilding of a world can tolerate only that which is practicable and immediately possible. However much Germany is made to pay, and she ought to pay to the utmost of her capacity, there will remain debts which only British workers can liquidate. There is no way of paying debts which is at once easy and honorable, and foolish experiments can only increase difficulties and suffering. What trade unionists have always been out for is the fair thing. When they ask for a fair distribution of the fruits of industry they do not overlook the just claims of those who originate and sustain and those who transport. Prior to the war this fair share had not been theirs, nor will it be theirs after the war if they put their trust in politicians. Their own organizations, manned by officials having knowledge of methods of production, of produc-

tive costs, of markets, and of international exchange, will, if backed by adequate financial reserves, do for them all that is humanly and economically possible.

"Political power has its uses, but it will not enable the trade unionist or anyone else to override economic law. It should, however, enable him to keep himself free from the chains with which some bureaucratic departments of the government seek to bind him. Under various disguises lurks the intention of some officials to continue the control of labor and industry which has obtained during the war. While this control cannot be immediately abolished, its continuance for a moment beyond the absolutely necessary perhaps would justify, and would probably result in wholesale emigration to the freer United States of America."

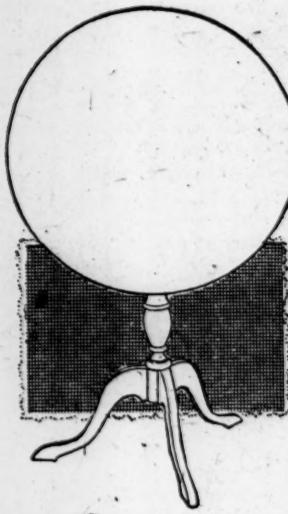
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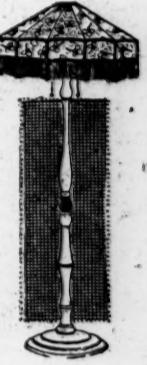


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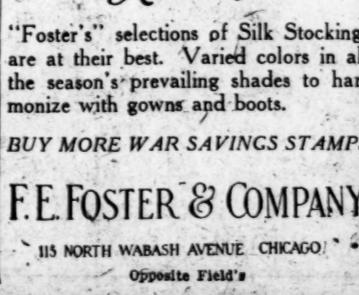
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PETRARCH, THE POET LAUREATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
By a curious association of ideas the mention of the name of Petrarch suggests in the mind of the average reader the Laura whom he immortalized. Yet the influence of Petrarch was more far-reaching in making its impress upon the literature of the centuries which followed him than that of any other single individual.

Petrarch's love of books was early shown, developing into a passion which dominated his life, a domination which was only equaled by his intellectual devotion to Laura, who is supposed to have been the wife of Hugo de Sade.

Born in 1304, Petrarch passed his youth near Avignon. After receiving the ordinary instruction of an Italian youth in grammar and rhetoric, he spent four years at Montpellier, and later took up the study of law at Bologna. Here he made his first collection of books, finding the lure of the collector far more potent than the demands of legal knowledge. When his father paid him a visit here and discovered the situation, the frate parent began to burn the precious manuscript volumes, but the youth's heartfelt protestations and promises to devote himself more assiduously to his legal studies preserved a portion of the volumes he had so eagerly gathered together. That he tried to live up to his promise is recorded, but the attractions of the written word proved irresistible.

With his life thus devoted to the service of the book, Petrarch declared that he himself had become a victim of the "general epidemic," being afflicted with the "writing disease." "All the world is taking up the writer's part," he said, "which ought to be confined to a few; the number of the sick increases, and the disease becomes daily more virulent." "Literary fame," he said, "is but a harvest of thin air, and it is only fit for sailors to watch a breeze and to whistle for a wind."

When 25 years of age Petrarch traveled throughout Europe adding to his collections. "Whether I am being shaved or having my hair cut," he wrote, "and whether I am riding or dining, I either read or get some one to read to me."

Realizing how much this companionship with books meant to himself personally, he began to emphasize the importance of the higher education of the people, and to urge the establishment of public libraries. His influence resulted in largely increasing the resources of several existing libraries and of establishing several others.

Petrarch has been called the father of humanism, because of his successful efforts in popularizing Greek and Latin authors. In fact, it is doubtful whether the Greek classics would have been preserved if Petrarch had not founded his school of humanism in Florence, and emphasized the attractiveness of the littera humaniorum. He himself never learned the Greek language, and was obliged to read his Iliad in the Latin version, but the fact that he influenced Boccaccio to take up the study of Greek was perhaps as far-reaching as if he himself had done it.

Speaking of his Greek volumes, which he could not himself read, Petrarch says, "Homer is dumb or I am deaf; I am delighted with his looks; and as often as I embrace silent volume I agree, 'Oh, lustrious bard, how gladly would I listen to thy song if only I had not lost my hearing.'" After his travels, Petrarch returned to Avignon in 1337, and established a new home for his books at Vaucluse. Such was the fame he gained that three years later he was offered laureate's crown by Rome and by Paris. "I start today," he wrote to Colonna, "to receive my reward over the graves of those who were the pride of ancient Rome, and in the very theater of their exploits."

The record of the ceremony is well worth recording:

"There were 12 youths of 15 arrayed in scarlet, and all sons of gentlemen and citizens, and then came six others dressed in green cloth, and



Francesco Petrarch

From an engraving by Morgan after a painting by Tafanelli

IN THE LIBRARIES

each carried a garland of divers flowers. After these appeared the Senator in the midst of a multitude of citizens, wearing on his head a crown of laurel, and he sat upon the throne prepared for him, and the aforesaid Messer Francesco Petrarch was summoned to the sound of trumpets and fifes; and he presented himself, arrayed in a flowing robe, and cried three times: 'Long live the Roman people, long live the Senators, and God preserve them in liberty.' And then he knelt before the Senator, who said: 'The crown is the reward of merit, and lifted the garland from his own head, placing it upon the head of Messer Francesco, who recited a fine sonnet in honor of the valor of the ancient Romans. And this ceremony was concluded with much praise of the poet, for all the people shouted, 'Long live the Capitol and the poet!'"

Later at Parma Petrarch formed another library which he designated as his "second Parnassus." Forced temporarily to remove his home to Venice, Petrarch later again resumed his travels in the quest of books. It had been his habit to travel around with literally bales of manuscripts, and when he came to leave Venice and break up the libraries there and at Parma, he decided to leave his precious manuscripts behind. He therefore offered them to Venice on condition that they should be preserved for and never sold or divided. This was the nucleus of the famous Marciana library.

Petrarch's romance with Laura is one of the curiosities of literature. He first saw her on Good Friday, April 6, 1327. Whether or not his devotion to her, which inspired all his love poetry and set a standard for ages to come, was inspired by any passion of the heart is firmly disputed, in fact many believe that Petrarch and Laura never met. That she appeared to him, however, as the perfect woman, no one can deny after reading his impassioned lines.

After disposing of his collections, Petrarch's fondness for fine volumes seemed to disappear with other worldly vanities. He still surrounded himself with books, but they were not the priceless examples which he had so willingly given away. He built himself a cottage at Arqua, about 10 miles out from Padua, and here he lived until his career closed in 1374, almost 100 years before Gutenberg's printing office was set up in Italy, but his preservation of the classics was what saved the printing press from being a vehicle of ecclesiastical limitation.

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librarian, having completed a two years' course at the library school of the New York Public Library, returned to his work to find almost immediately that the doors outward were ajar. Following the gift to the Y. M. C. A. by the A. L. A. of one-half of its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the lecture bureau of the Y. M. C. A. arranged an illustrated lecture, and Mr. Seng talked to the people of Shanghai and Nanking on the subject, "The Need of Public Libraries in This Country." And now Mr. Seng has been invited by the Kiangsu Educational Association to conduct an institute for the purpose of training young men for library work in schools and colleges, the Chinese Government bearing all expenses.

Mr. Seng has completed a report of the public libraries in China, of which there are now 33. This is printed in the Chinese language and will be given a wide circulation.

Books that are light in physical weight and not too heavy in content are needed, in large numbers, for use in the hospitals where thousands of the returned men will make their first stop. The call has gone out specifically for fiction. Dr. Putnam says that the funds on hand should be conserved to buy the technical and educational books which will be required overseas for a long while to come. These cannot be given, for obvious reasons, but must be selected as the demand indicates. But everybody has a novel, and all tastes may be met by the simple method of having people of all taste give. Do not give worthless trash, though, and do not put upon the library attendant the task of acting as a living Index expurgatorius. This will be one of the last things we shall have the chance to do for our sailors and soldiers as such. Soon they will be even as us stay-at-homers, back in the common round; and in view of the reason they need these cheerful visitors, there should be no delay in answering the appeal.

It is already being perceived, however, that in this interval between overseas duty and the duties of plain citizenship, there lies an opportunity for something more vital than entertainment, to which the novel can be only the trill, so to speak. As the soldiers and sailors went away, many men of many different kinds of upbringing, on differing planes of intellectual development, with varying ideas of duty to the community, so they are coming back; probably not one without a broader view, but by no means as uniform in morale as the fighting garb they are about to don. A large and fortunate number of them will, when released, go straight as the arrow flies, to their homes, and the useful place in life which awaits them. For these there is nothing to do but to bless them for the sacrifices they have made and bid them affectionate godspeed. Some of the youngest ones will need bracing up if they return to their college courses. The temptation to scant their preparation for the work of manhood, to plunge into money-getting, will assail the brightest. For the moment it will seem slow to settle down to study. A different class, but yet, if the truth is faced, subtly related to this one, is that composed of men who, openly or down in their hearts, would like to

celebrate their return to civil life by a more or less prolonged good time, meaning idleness and excitement; who do not yearn for duties.

Now the hospital period is a time of mental readjustment, and may be made a time of revaluation. Therefore, there should be sent to these places the best books possible, books that will deepen a sense of responsibility to humanity, that will lead the listless or halting thought into new intellectual aspiration, that will tend to solidify character, and to show the men how the ideals of justice and freedom for which they have been fighting must be applied to the individual and the community, if they are to be effective for the race. Any such book may prove the signpost at the turning, setting the feet upon an ascending road; and so lessening the number of these who, in years to come, will be more inclined to spend their time showing "how fields were won," than to be winning new fields in the contest for a better world.

What is a reference library? What? Why—a reference library is—is—is. And so the answers might string along, and the variety of them prove astonishing to the person who had thought a spade was a spade, whether to dig in the earthy soil or to delve in more or less intellectual strata.

In some quarters a reference library is a collection of reference books, which again incites a curious question—What is a reference book? We used to think that a reference book was a dictionary, or an encyclopedia, possibly a catalogue—counting them off adequately on one's hands, with a finger or two left over. Now we go into great public libraries and find that the reference room has thousands of books; in fact, any book which is placed where the reader can consult it without recourse to card catalogue and call slip, is a reference book. Satisfactory to the reader; but bewildering to the inquirer after a precise definition of the term "reference." Many of the best libraries subdivide into departments, and then reference is apt to mean research, and carries one into special realms far beyond the verifying of a date or the placing of an event.

The subject needs clearing up. A symposium—if the best librarians of the United States, where methods claim to have some similarity, could be induced to contribute to one—would be a valuable addition to library literature, and might furnish something toward a future library economy better than any now formulated.

THE TORONTO CHOIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—H. E. J. Vernon, conductor of the Toronto Choir, announces that his concert this season will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire, and that Mme. Lazzari, the Metropolitan Opera contralto, will be the soloist. The chorale program will include "Song of the Vikings," "O Holy Lord," and "Listen to the Lambs"; Dett; "O Day of Penitence"; Gounod; "Autumn"; Gretchen; "The Goldfinch's Wedding"; Schindler; "The Bells of Shandon" and "The Man of Thessaly," for women's voices; "The Viking Song"; Coleridge-Taylor, and "At Dawning," for men's voices.

MUSIC

Music in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—When Signor Carboni came to Canada to associate himself with Mr. Boris Hambourg, the eminent cellist, as one of the directors of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, one of his first undertakings was the organization of a choral society which entered upon a field of activities differing entirely from that of the many excellent choirs already existing in Toronto, including the famous Mendelssohn Choir. The Toronto Operatic Society planned to produce a number of operas in oratorio form, but at first the public did not show a great deal of interest. Musicians are inclined to be suspicious of any opera used as an oratorio, with the exception, of course, of Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," and the Toronto public insists upon having grand operas served as music drama. The first real success scored by the Toronto Operatic Society in its career was on Dec. 5, when Signor Carboni presented Christoph Willibald Ritter von Gluck's "Orpheus and Euridice" as an oratorio. As this opera is not essentially dramatic and possesses comparatively little dramatic appeal, it lends itself to choral treatment much more readily than those operas that constantly remind the audience by their action that the pictorial setting is missing. It was the first time that Gluck's work, which forms one of the turning points in the history of opera, had been heard in its entirety in Toronto, probably in the Dominion of Canada. People learned for the first time that the familiar aria, "I Have Lost My Euridice," is not the only melodious and appealing portion of the opera and that Gluck aimed to express through his music the emotions and experience of his characters. Signor Carboni had under his baton a choir of 200 voices, and the singers gave the choruses of the opening acts very effectively, especially the scenes in which the furies endeavored to turn Orpheus back from his quest. Three local vocalists sang the roles of Orpheus, Euridice and Amor. According to French tradition, an ariette of the same period of the opera was inserted and sung by Euridice at the opening of the third act. An additional ariette was given which Signor Carboni had composed in imitation of the old French style. A portion of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra provided the orchestral commentary, and some of the leading members of one of the large schools of classical and interpretative dancing that now flourish in Toronto gave the ballet numbers on a large apron stage in front of the choir. Although the entire conception of the production was unconventional and departed in many respects from the tradition of opera and of oratorio, it proved worth while for a number of reasons. In addition to being a novelty, it was by no means without noticeable coldness.

A symphonic poem, by Harold Morris, might be ignored were it not for the fact that its mere appearance on the program of an important symphonic organization gives it the stamp of merit worthy of hearing. The composer has dared to attribute his inspiration for the poem to a quotation from the "Gitanjali" by Tagore, the East Indian poet, and has succeeded only in contrasting the beauty of Tagore's prose with a continuous flow of dissonant ugliness and monotonous color. Mr. Ysaye could not read anything into the score to make it interesting, and it was received with noticeable coldness.

The concluding numbers of the concert were the garden love scene from the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony (which does not lend itself effectively when detached from the whole work) and the "Rakoczy Marche," by Berlioz, played with dash and vigor.

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BETSY ROSS or Building Old Glory

The new patriotic educational game for every home. Joyously entertaining—interestingly instructive. \$1.25. Send stamping address or from D. ALLARDICE, Providence, R. I.

BULL DOG SUSPENDERS

Each Pair in a Handsome Gift Box
At Your Dealers

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

Silk Blouses for Gifts

A Wide Variety at \$3.95

BLOUSES IN ATTRACTIVE STYLES, purchased in a way that makes them very special values indeed at this extremely moderate price.

They are made of satin, crepe de chine, some of Japanese satin, some of silk. Flesh and white chiefly, but some of navy blue.

One blouse of navy blue heavy quality Japanese silk is strictly tailored, with high collar, turn-over; pearl buttons, side pocket.

One blouse of navy blue heavy quality Japanese silk is strictly tailored, with high collar, turn-over; pearl buttons, side pocket.

Another of crepe de chine has closing with bound buttonholes and single very large pearl button; double fabric straight collar and revers.

One of crepe de chine has Peter Pan collar with tiny black ribbon bow; buttoned through closing with pearl buttons.

Appropriately boxed if you ask it.

Second Floor, Center.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE TRADE IS MORE ACTIVE

Buyers Appear in Boston Market Rather Unexpectedly and Sampling Is Fairly Brisk—Outlook for Future Appears Bright

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The last week in the local shoe market had an unexpectedly active tone. The arrival of buyers from different sections of the country created no little surprise, and gave to the Boston market a taste of what is expected in January. Although the traders have so far done little beyond sampling, local merchants can see that a sentiment of caution is manifested, an element likely to increase when the main body of buyers reach here next month.

The situation is peculiar. Just as the buyers were expecting a soft market and manufacturers were solicitous of the future, prices stiffened on account of shortage of certain desirable grades of leather, and none too tranquil labor conditions.

Buyers say that there are many unfavorable features which may develop into conditions the very reverse of what they were looking for, and so instead of expected concessions, they find that certain grades of footwear have an upward trend. It is reported that jobbers reckon that the relaxation of war drives will create a lull throughout the country which it would be wise to anticipate. However, discerning merchants believe that the purchasing power of the public is still a potential factor, with a probability of remaining so for months to come. Therefore, those holding such views have made little or no change in laying their lines for the coming season.

Manufacturers reveal a much stronger tone to the situation than 30 days ago. Occasionally one may be found who can take orders for early delivery, although this is an exception.

A prominent manufacturer is refusing orders for vicid kid shoes, on account of the extreme difficulty of getting kid stock in sufficient quantities to warrant the booking of such business. The main shortage is found in good medium grades, and one offer induced a kid trader to transfer a waiting foreign invoice to the domestic buyer.

This condition is reflected in other tanneries, although not so prominently. There is nothing in sight now that would change this situation before spring, so jobbers due here in January need not expect to find a buyer's market, nor values ready to fall at their bidding.

Market reports on packer hides show that no sales include pull-offs later than Jan. 31. Transactions for the week, ending Dec. 1, aggregated 110,000 hides known as November-December-January kill, and practically all were booked by one packer, who up to this time, has been a refractory element, especially during the period when tanners were almost beginning for hides.

About half of these were native steers, cows and bulls, but all brought maximum prices, which fact might cause distrust, lest when price-fixing ceases and sellers again become free-agents, working the market without hindrance, terms might be more or less one-sided.

The 10 different lots embraced in those sales, in which maximum prices ruled, if compared with quotations of a year ago, before price fixing, would show an average difference approximated at 10 per cent less. Therefore, it may be a fair assumption that after Jan. 31, values of native, if not branded stock, will be closer to those of a year ago, than they now are.

The trade is fast approaching the time when the lowest quality will be pushed upon the market, consequently, a quiet spell may be reported during the season when certain factors reduce the quality of hides.

Two packers, with tanning interests, are about ready to offer their surplus of branded hides, but claim to have no native stock to spare.

The future shows no indications of an easier market, but on the contrary it is supposed that free-of-brand hides will sell at top prices, and as branded hides naturally fall off in receipts during the winter months, what surplus there is at this time will no more than meet the demand. The situation is not particularly cheering, but there seems to be no doubt that all hides will readily sell at present top prices, and choice lots may work into new high figures.

Although the foreign business is largely in the abstract just now, reports about it serve to keep leather buyers somewhat anxious and prices firm.

As a matter of fact, however, the domestic demand is on a par with all dull Decembers, and little business is expected before the middle of January. Sole leather is in small supply. Even the cheaper grades have been selling until stocks are much reduced. The elimination of price restriction may see some advance in middle and light weights, but heavy leather will probably remain at present prices on account of the cancellation of army orders. Foreign buyers are likely to become active at any time, so local conditions, which now feature the market, are not disturbing the tanners.

The upper leather market is quiet. Specialties only are showing activity. Calfskins, although in no great supply, are sufficient in quantity to care for present needs. Colors are in daily demand, but there is no snap to the business, and prices are no more than steady. Top grades of black skins are

having a moderate call, with quotations from 60 cents to 66 cents. Tanners do not expect the domestic trade to exhibit any great interest for 30 days or more, but the foreign demand is likely to become active and clean the market of grades peculiar to the wants of the countries represented.

Side upper leather suitable for the civilian trade is not in large supply. The top grades are firm in price, and the under grades are easy. Although stocks of colored leather are fully equal to the demand there is no marked accumulation. Black sides are slow of sale, but that condition belongs to the usual business affairs of a year's end.

Glazed kid is the only upper leather having a snappy trade. The market is fairly bare of desirable grades. So short is the supply that shoe manufacturers are cautious about taking orders for kid shoes, and new trade is slight. The situation is particularly unfavorable for tandy shoe buyers. Raw skins are on their way here, but it will be spring before they will be on the sellers' benches. The kid future has not been so serious for years.

MATURITIES IN JANUARY SMALL

NEW YORK, New York—Corporate maturities in January are comparatively small and unimportant, totaling \$39,617,400, compared with \$13,010,120 in December and \$42,987,203 in January, 1917. The largest railroad amount due is three issues of the New York Central Lines aggregating \$4,600,000. As these are equipment 4% per cent certificates, the company will probably pay them off without any additional financing. Among the industrial issues falling due are the American Thread Company first 4s, for \$6,000,000, due Jan. 1. The company has already sold an issue of 6 per cent 10-year bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to pay off these bonds.

Following are figures representing maturities in January, by classes:

Railroads \$12,804,200 Public Utilities 8,340,000 Industrials 17,372,200 Entire issues called in January 4,786,000 Called bonds not entitling issues 413,000 Total maturing and called bonds 41,796,400

GUARANTEED WHEAT PRICE PROBLEM

CHICAGO, Illinois—President Marcy of the Armour Grain Company says: "The guaranteed wheat price will call for very great study in order to carry it out without completely demoralizing the whole fabric of the grain and milling trade, and on an account of competition from different parts of the world that will have wheat for sale in Europe, some plan of putting the handling of wheat back into ordinary channels will be extremely desirable. This will, no doubt, be worked out by the wheat corporation, which is handling the present crop of wheat in a competent manner."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—S. P. Spear, of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.

Charleston, S. C.—B. McLeod, of Drake, Inness & Green Co.; Essex.

Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne, of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chicago—M. E. Epstein; Copley Plaza.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Israel of K. & I. Smith Co.; U. S. Cohen of Daniel Cohen; Tour.

Havana, Cuba—I. Vasquez, of Rubelos & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton, of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Montreal, Canada—W. G. Edwards, of Edwards Shoe Co.; Essex.

New Britain, Conn.—Charles Moss; U. S. New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange, of Butler & Tyler; Essex.

New York—L. Bleeker, of Live Wire Shoe Co.; Essex.

New York—B. Boyd, of Thomas Boyd & Co.; U. S.

New York—C. C. Young, of Standard Mail Order House; Conley Plaza.

New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.

Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.

Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibro, of Frank & Seder; Copley Plaza.

Richmond, Va.—E. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

St. Louis—E. B. Green, of Brown Shoe Co.; Foreign Dept.; U. S.

Wheeling, W. Va.—George Green, of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Washington, D. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Barnett, of George R. French & Sons; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, Ohio—E. E. Lerch and H. C. Godman, of H. C. Godman Co.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

SUGAR NOTES TO BE PAID

NEW YORK, New York—The Cuban-American Sugar Company notes maturing Jan. 1 will be paid off out of accumulated surplus of the company. It is understood surplus profits for the last crop season in excess of the annual dividends have been more than sufficient to take care of this maturity, amounting to \$20,000.

THE MARINE RISK RATES

NEW YORK, New York—The Cuban-American Sugar Company notes maturing Jan. 1 will be paid off out of accumulated surplus of the company. It is understood surplus profits for the last crop season in excess of the annual dividends have been more than sufficient to take care of this maturity, amounting to \$20,000.

SHIPPERS SHOULD GET OUR PRICES ON ALL CLASSES OF FIR, OAK AND YELLOW PINE

CRATING and BOX LUMBER AND BOX SHOOTS

JOY-TARBELL LUMBER CO., 208 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO
Everything in Fir, Oak and Yellow Pine for Railroad and Shipyard Construction.
WE SHIP EVERYWHERE

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	64%	66	64	65
Am Can	45%	47	45	47
Am Car & Fdry	85%	88	85	86
Am Loco	82%	85	81	82
Am Smelting	88%	88	85	85
Am Sugar	111%	112%	111%	112%
Am T & T	101%	101%	101%	101%
Anaconda	65%	65	65	65
Atchison	93%	93	93	93
Bald Loco	78%	77	76	78%
B & O	54%	54	53	54
Beth S. B.	100%	100	98	100
Beth S. pfds	104%	104	104	104
B. R. T.	33%	34	33	34
Can Pacific	160	160	160	160
Cen Leather	62%	62	61	61
Ches & Ohio	57%	57	57	57
C. M. & St. P.	44%	44	43	44
C. R. I. & P. Pac.	26%	26	25	24
China	35%	35	34	34
Com Products	47%	48	47	48
Crucible Steel	58	58	57	58
Cuba Can.	31%	31	30	30
Cuba Can. pfds	80%	80	80	80
Erie	18%	18	18	18
Fairchild	128%	128	127	127
Gen Motors	57	57	56	56
Goodrich	62%	62	61	61
Gulf	97%	97	97	97
Int. North Ore	32%	32	31	32
Intr. N. H. & H.	77%	77	77	77
No Pacific	96%	96	96	96
Pan-Am Pet.	68%	67	66	66
Penn.	45%	45	45	45
Petroleum-Arrow	42%	42	42	42
Ray Cons.	21%	21	21	21
Reading	84%	84	84	84
Royal Dutch	108	110	107	107
Rep I. & Steel	75%	76	75	75
So Pacific	102%	102	102	102
So Railway	30%	31	30	30
Studebaker	62%	61	62	62
Union Pac.	100%	100	100	100
U. S. Rubber	77%	79	77	77
U. S. Steel	96%	98	96	96
U. S. Steel pfds	112%	112	112	112
Utah Copper	75	75	74	74
Westinghouse	43%	43	43	43
Willys-Over.	25%	26	25	25
Total sales	455,500			

FOREIGN BONDS

Tuesday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lil. La 3%	97.94	98.30	97.92	98.00
Lil. La 1st 18%	92.50	93.30	92.20	93.20
Lil. La 2d 4%	92.50	93.20	92.20	93.20
Lil. La 3d 4%	97.42	97.50	97.40	97.40
Lil. La 2d 4%	95.70	95.72	95.60	95.60
Lil. La 3d 4%	96.00	96.14	95.96	96.14
Lil. La 4th 4%	95.76	96.00	95.50	95.60

*New York quotation.

CHICAGO BOARD

Tuesday's Market

	Open	High</

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK PROSPECTS BRIGHT AT M.I.T.

Preliminary Practice Is Started on New Board Track—Coach F. M. Kanaly Predicts a Good Season at That Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Track athletics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received their season's start this week, when in response to the call of Coach F. M. Kanaly, several aspirants for track honors reported at the locker-room for a work-out on the newly laid board track. Owing to the fact that the Students Army Training Corps expects to disband soon, while the naval unit demobilizes today, together with all the extra work which this entails, the response to the call for candidates did not come up to the expectations of the coach. However, after their release from government duty, a number of good performers will be available for the squad.

Coach Kanaly considers the prospects for the coming season very good, and says that while he cannot say too much at present, interest in the sport at the institute is strong, and he has offered to enter as many teams in the coming Boston Athletic Association indoor games as G. V. Brown of the B. A. A. desires. Daily workouts will be the rule beginning next term, and an interesting schedule is sought for.

At today's practice several members of last season's teams reported, including Garvin Bawden '19, who, after a season of cross-country work, appears to be in excellent shape to hold his own in either the short-relay or over the two-mile distance. Palmer Scott, fourth-place winner in 40 games, led the third basemen with .951. He made 141 put-outs, 210 assists and 18 errors. O'Rourke heads the shortstop with an average of .982, but he played the position in only 11 games. Barbara of Jersey City was in 40 games and is second with .977. Only one man played this position in 100 or more games, Hartman of Binghamton, who finished with an average of .924, which placed him sixth in the standing.

Fisher of Toronto and Fisher of Binghamton tied for leading honors among the catchers, each having an average of .988. The former played in 87 games as against 70 for the latter. Five pitchers had perfect averages: Thomas, Buffalo; Kneisch, Binghamton; Vance, Rochester; Jersey City, being the ones with perfect averages.

There were eight outfielders who did not make an error. Kniseley of Binghamton playing the most games with 57 chances. Of those who played in more than 50 games, Eskstein of Syracuse-Hamilton was the leader with .987.

BINGHAMTON IS LEADING CLUB

International League Batting Champions Also Capture Team Fielding Honors for 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Having the best team-batting average as well as the two individual leading batters, was evidently not enough to satisfy the Binghamton club in the way of honors in the International League baseball pennant race of 1918, as the club also captured the team fielding championship, according to the official averages. The club took part in 125 games, and had an average of .958, while Baltimore, the second club in the league, finished with .955.

Baltimore and Toronto played in the greatest number of games during the season, each being credited with 129, while Syracuse-Hamilton played in the least, 115. Baltimore led in double plays, with 98 to its credit, Rochester being the close second with 96. Toronto accepted the greatest number of chances, making 3473 put-outs and 1682 assists, while the most errors were made by Syracuse-Hamilton, 352, Binghamton making the least, 212.

Blum of Jersey City is credited with being the best first baseman having an average of .992 for 51 games. He accepted 496 chances out of 531. Of those first basemen who took part in at least 100 games, McLarney of Binghamton had the best average, .984.

McHale of Syracuse-Hamilton heads the second basemen with an average of .965 for 19 games. Of the players in 100 or more games, Hartman of Binghamton is the leader with .962, having accepted 629 chances out of 654.

Purtell of Toronto, who played in 98 games, led the third basemen with .951. He made 141 put-outs, 210 assists and 18 errors. O'Rourke heads the shortstop with an average of .982, but he played the position in only 11 games. Barbara of Jersey City was in 40 games and is second with .977.

Only one man played this position in 100 or more games, and he was Hanley of Binghamton, who finished with an average of .924, which placed him sixth in the standing.

O. L. Bardes, a member of the freshman team last year, who also made a place on the varsity, is doing good work again this season and is likely to retain his position. T. P. Spitz, a former Brookline High athlete, has displayed considerable ability as a team runner and the coach is confident that he will develop into a good relay man. E. J. Purcell, a New York boy, has shown more than usual ability over the mile distance, and it is hoped that after the holidays he will be able to join the squad.

The coach stated that he understood that Wingate Rollins, now an ensign in the naval aviation branch of the government service, who showed to advantage on the track while studying at the M. I. T. aviation school, will reenter the institute the next term, and if such is the case another runner will be available to strengthen the relay team. Rollins is credited with making the fastest time ever recorded on Tech's track for his distance.

The institute will be decidedly handicapped in the matter of field sports, as there is no place in which the men can practice these events. In fact the coach expects to eliminate the high jump and the pole vault entirely, while practice with the weights will be held as long as a place can be kept cleared out of doors. H. C. Pierce '19, captain of the team, is still in the school, and will be available should the running high jump be carried on the list.

The freshman team is under way and progressing favorably. Paul Anderson '20, is managing the track teams, and already has scheduled a meet with Lowell High School at Lowell in February. Both Manager Anderson and Coach Kanaly are anxious to arrange contests for their charges, for either the freshman, sophomore or varsity teams, and would be glad to hear from other colleges in regard to dates for meets.

GOETZ TO LEAD 1919 ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Angus Goetz 1919, spectacular left tackle on this year's undefeated University of Michigan eleven, has been elected captain for 1919. Goetz distinguished himself throughout the season for the unerring sense with which he followed the ball while his offensive play in blocking, punts and passes was directly responsible for touchdowns in the Michigan Agricultural College, Ohio State and University of Chicago games.

SHORE WINS COMMISSION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—E. G. Shore, former pitcher for the Boston American League Baseball Club, has received a commission as ensign in the United States Navy. He has stated that it is doubtful if he returns to baseball, as he plans to stay in the navy.

AFTER BASKETBALL DATES

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—A very interesting basketball schedule is being arranged for the West Virginia University five, which includes games with Rutgers, Syracuse, Indianapolis Academy, Marietta and Virginia. The management is also trying to secure a game with the University of Pennsylvania.

GARRISON

A NEW FALL STYLE IN

Sion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., N.Y.C.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING AVERAGES FOR THE SEASON OF 1918

CLUB	FIELDING	G.	D.F.	P.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Binghamton	.958	125	5	15	318	151	212	.958
Baltimore	.955	129	88	16	319	159	217	.955
Toronto	.954	129	81	16	3473	182	219	.954
Buffalo	.954	123	82	4	3218	184	210	.954
Jersey City	.952	126	75	16	3302	1496	238	.952
Rochester	.950	122	96	13	3152	1457	242	.950
Newark	.946	127	82	13	3230	1495	271	.946
Syracuse-Hamilton	.938	115	74	18	3053	1478	352	.938

Toronto and Jersey City each made one triple play.

FIRST BASEMEN

NAME AND CLUB	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Hodgdon, Bing.	.971	171	23	.971
McGravey, Jersey City	.969	111	21	.969
J. Cobb, Syr.-Ham.	.964	128	22	.964
Hopper, Syr.-Ham.	.962	129	22	.962
Carroll, Jersey City	.961	191	68	.961
Bennet, Binghamton	.960	135	6	.960
Feiliger, Jersey City	.955	21	35	.955
O'Brien, Newark	.954	131	14	.954
Weaver, Syr.-Ham.	.953	67	44	.953
McLarney, Bing.	.951	102	97	.951
Swindell, Newark	.950	139	22	.950
Griffin, Baltimore	.948	113	70	.948
Onslow, Toronto	.948	100	50	.948
Miller, New-Roch.	.947	17	49	.947
Stratf., Buffalo	.946	38	17	.946
Schaefer, Newark	.945	21	62	.945
Estes, Rochester	.944	21	94	.944
Greene, New-Ham.	.943	30	17	.943
Sullivan, New-Ham.	.942	18	6	.942
Garvey, Syr.-Ham.	.941	113	4	.941
Zittman, Jersey City	.940	176	1	.940

SECOND BASEMEN

NAME AND CLUB	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
McHale, Syr.-Ham.	.949	19	41	.949
Raymond, Syr.-Roch.	.947	103	167	.947
Krogh, Newark	.946	138	100	.946
Lawrie, Baltimore	.945	111	130	.945
Lear, Newark	.944	80	223	.944
Cooney, Jersey City	.942	131	147	.942
Kromhous, Jer. City	.942	57	7	.942
Orr, Rochester	.941	30	79	.941
Stapleton, Jer. City	.940	22	38	.940
Wagner, Toronto	.939	13	41	.939
McGinnis, Binghamton	.938	94	10	.938
Shay, Newark	.937	91	10	.937
Harris, Buffalo	.936	163	210	.936
Paige, Syr.-Ham.	.935	133	16	.935
Corcoran, Buffalo	.934	57	56	.934
Walsh, Rochester	.933	61	89	.933
Rommel, Newark	.932	55	67	.932
Weaver, Syr.-Ham.	.931	48	69	.931
Dowd, Syr.-Ham.	.930	18	47	.930
Lynch, Buffalo	.929	12	21	.929
McCarron, N.J.-Buff	.928	10	31	.928

THIRD BASEMEN

NAME AND CLUB	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Name and Club	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Purteil, Toronto	.928	111	210	.928
Krogh, Newark	.927	130	13	.927
Chrostek, Buffalo	.926	20	12	.926
Raymond, Syr.-Roch.	.925	30	77	.925
Turner, Jer. City	.924	19	42	.924
McAuley, Binghamton	.923	111	13	.923
McHale, Syr.-Ham.	.922	35	26	.922
McNamee, Jersey City	.921	55	18	.921
Holly, Newark	.920	24	65	.920
Dowd, Syr.-Ham.	.919	17	45	.919
Armstrong, Buffalo	.918	182	257	.918
Brady, Rochester	.917	202	254	.917
Stanbury, Newark	.916	27	46	.916
Turner, Jersey City	.915	46	74	.915
McGinnis, Rochester	.914	61	142	.914
Harris, Newark	.913	23	29	.913
Conroy, Jersey City	.912	19	31	.912
McNamee, Newark	.911	23	33	.911
Hooper, Bing.	.910	37		

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PRINTING OFFICE AS A UNIVERSITY

The community is distinctly affected by the intellectual standard of its working class. The effect of the war has been very much to increase the income of this class and with this comes opportunity for development which, if made use of to its fullest extent, produces a transformation. What were luxuries before now become necessities, and certain conditions which previously were unthought of by the working class, because obviously beyond their reach, are now accepted by them as a matter of course. It is of particular importance, then, to any community, that the class thus affected make good use of the new opportunities. To accomplish this something should be stirred within the workmen to cause a demand on his part for something more valuable and more enduring than merely the material advantages which come with an increased income.

There is no other trade which brings its workmen so naturally into direct touch with the great thoughts of famous men and women of the times as that of the printer, and yet out of the thousands who daily perform the mechanical processes which go into the making of books the vast majority fail to embrace the opportunity to assimilate the learning which is unrolled before them. The faults lies more with the master printers than with the journeymen, for these employers have a wider horizon than their men; and if they regard their calling as nothing beyond that of business it is the natural sequence that the workmen under them should do the same.

A shining example of what this opportunity can do is found in Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography. His father sent him to school at 8 years of age. When 10 years old he was taken home to assist his father in the tailo chandler business, in which he worked for two years. At this point his father feared that he might run away to sea, such was the boy's interest in and longing for ships, so he apprenticed him to an older brother who was the proprietor of a printing office.

This brought him in touch with books as in no other way. They became a passion with him, and after completing his apprenticeship he became a printer on his own account, which gave him still further opportunity for coming in contact not only with books but with authors, resulting in a self-education which fitted him to become United States Minister to France, and to hold an enviable position in the hearts of his countrymen.

In every city today opportunities are offered for studying printing as an art. This study includes the history of printing, the lives of the great master printers, and consideration of the various influences which produced certain volumes and the influences which the volumes themselves produced. These schools deserve greater patronage than they have as yet received. The moment a workman develops artistic ability, the first thought is for him to take up the study of designing and painting, whereas if he were encouraged to apply this gift to the work with which he had already become familiar, he would contribute his share toward glorifying his trade and lifting it into a profession.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF ITALY AND ENGLAND

L'Inghilterra nel Risorgimento Italiano. By A. Colombo. Casa Editrice Risorgimento. L. 150.

The sympathy and affection which grew up, spontaneously, independent of treaty obligations or diplomatic necessities, between Italy and England in the Nineteenth Century, were the inevitable result of the circumstances of the one and the ideals of the other. The Treaty of Vienna, which in 1815 left England free from the menace of Napoleon, rescued Italy neither from the Austrian usurpation in the North nor the Bourbon misgovernment in the South. During the next few decades the British Government was to avoid the smallest evidence of partisanship in connection with the efforts of Italy to free herself, being concerned solely with the maintenance of a peace in Europe, which made it rather more important to conciliate Austria and discourage French interference in Piedmont than to gratify Italy's ambition to be united and independent. In the present volume, however, it is Signor Colombo's endeavor to show how consistently and how practically the champions of liberty in England, whether statesmen or poets, by their writings, their speeches, their ready sympathy and their hospitality to her refugees, encouraged Italy to continue the struggle whatever the set-backs, the temporary failures, however chill the attitude of her so-called friends, however powerful the hostility of her enemies.

Signor Colombo's object in this volume has been to prove to the confounding of those who doubt the sincerity and disinterestedness of England's friendship for Italy and base it largely upon her statesmanship after 1815, that whatever might be the dictated policy of Downing Street, the great bulk of the British people were in ardent sympathy with the Risorgimento and that in both Houses of Parliament and in the press, the most influential of social circles, the cause of Italian liberty was debated with an intellectual energy sufficient to satisfy Cavour, an ardor and enthusiasm sufficient to satisfy Mazzini.

England was not slow to recognize the ability of Cavour, whose methods were so entirely in sympathy with her own form of government and who probably more than any other man in Italy recognized the value because of the deep-rooted sincerity of England's good will. Whatever he might stand

to lose or gain by the assistance of Louis Napoleon, the great leader of the Risorgimento must have recognized in the friendship of Palmerston, of Shaftesbury, of Gladstone and of Lord John Russell, not less than in the cordial diplomacy of Sir James Hudson in Turin and the unofficial yet none the less decisive cooperation of the British fleet in the final deliverance of Sicily from the Bourbons, where lay the chief reserves of help for Italy in the winning and the maintaining of her kingdom.

Let no one, declares Signor Colombo, be afraid that friendship with England spells subjection for Italy. The history of Great Britain, whether in the time of Philip II, of Louis XIV, or of Napoleon I, has been that of a country determined to resist oppression wherever she might find it. It was because her sympathies were wholly and inherently with a people struggling to be free from internal oppression that in the Nineteenth Century the dictates of expediency were powerless to silence her enthusiasm for Italy Irredentist. And it is because the same ideal was at stake now, in the Twentieth Century, involving not one or two nations merely, but the whole world from Alaska to New Zealand and from Siberia to Buenos Aires, that Italy could confidently work side by side with England, neither afraid to take nor to give, as circumstance might demand, in a cause which had for its object the safety and freedom of all mankind.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Development of the United States. By Max Farrand. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50 net.

The work which Professor Farrand presents under the title of "The Development of the United States" is no other than a history of the United States, admirably compact, admirably complete. It is not difficult to see why in the title of his work Professor Farrand has substituted the word "development" for the word "history." In his study of American history he has been guided by the new spirit that for more than 30 years has been making its way into the interpretation of it, considering it from other angles besides those of military and political significance.

"When the traditional or conventional point of view is once departed from," says Professor Farrand, "the most conspicuous, as well as the most significant, feature of American history becomes the expansion of a few thousand colonists along the Atlantic coast in the early Seventeenth Century, into a population of over one hundred millions, occupying the whole central portion of the North American continent and holding many outlying possessions."

The history of this people, among whom have grown up distinctive traits and institutions that have become known as American, is thus the history of a development.

Professor Farrand dedicates his work to the Allies, "in the hope of a better understanding." There can be no doubt that the other world-powers have up to the most recent times been reluctant to recognize the great Republic of North America as an equal. In this respect prejudice had remained much what it was during the War of the Revolution when Captain Isaac Snow made the following assertion: "Sir, since the war, have had commerce with six different nations of the globe, and . . . I find this country held in the same light by foreign nations as a well-behaved Negro in a gentleman's family."

If, as it should, Professor Farrand's fine interpretation of American history will make for a better understanding of the United States among nations whose ally they were in the great struggle for freedom and humanity, it will also make for a better understanding among Americans of the lofty traditions and aims symbolized by the country whose citizens they are.

It is for Americans to keep in mind the words of Theodore Roosevelt quoted by Professor Farrand and which cannot be quoted too often: "We have no choice, we people of the United States, as to whether or not we shall play a great part in the world. That has been determined for us by fate, by the march of events. We have to play that part. All we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill."

UNITED STATES IN THE WAR

The United States in the World War. By John Bach McMaster. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$3 net.

While the time is not yet come to write a comprehensive and accurate account of the part the United States played in the four years of the world war, both as a neutral and as a belligerent, for the outcome of the peace negotiations, as well as the results of the reconstruction period to follow, must be taken into consideration before such a history will show anything like completeness, yet a summary of what the United States has already done will be welcome to the general reader who wishes to obtain even a slight perspective of events of which he has had first-hand knowledge. Mr. McMaster, who is professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania, has made a very able summary of events, and has included much valuable correspondence bearing upon the German propaganda at work while the United States was a neutral. The summary includes from the beginning of the European hostilities down to April 8, 1918, the date of President Wilson's speech at Baltimore. It will serve as a useful textbook, and the remainder of the period to the armistice, at least, will doubtless appear in the next addition, as it should to complete the period of hostilities.

Signor Colombo's object in this volume has been to prove to the confounding of those who doubt the sincerity and disinterestedness of England's friendship for Italy and base it largely upon her statesmanship after 1815, that whatever might be the dictated policy of Downing Street, the great bulk of the British people were in ardent sympathy with the Risorgimento and that in both Houses of Parliament and in the press, the most influential of social circles, the cause of Italian liberty was debated with an intellectual energy sufficient to satisfy Cavour, an ardor and enthusiasm sufficient to satisfy Mazzini.

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THE STORY OF THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower of London From Within. By Maj.-Gen. Sir George Younghusband. With C. M. G. London: Herbert Jenkins. 10s. 6d. net.

Associated though the Tower of London is with tragedy, infamy, and travesty of justice, it is so closely bound up with episodes in the lives of many of England's most famous sons, and is of such perennial interest to English-speaking peoples that a new presentation of its story by the pen of one who can write from inner knowledge is sure to be welcome. Its history has been familiarized to most of us by innumerable books both great and small, and not the least by Harrieth Ainsworth and through Cruik-

shank's drawings, but the Fashoda affair. The idea of a League of Nations appears to him only in the guise of an ancient myth and he would prefer to rely upon intelligent self-interest as the surest guarantee of the future peace of the world. Alcan is the publisher of his book.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars has issued from its offices in Birmingham a pamphlet in which Joseph Malins, a past Grand Chief Templar, gives a brief outline of the history of the Grand Lodge and of the steady expansion of its work up to the present year, which is the jubilee of the English Good Templar movement.

The article upon "Prohibition Without Purchase or Compensation," which appeared in the Contemporary Review



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Traitors' Gate, Tower of London

shank's drawings, but the prominent part it has played in the past of English history makes it theme of unusual interest.

A model of this remarkable fortress, for it came into being 900 years ago as such, which is now in the London Museum and of which a photograph is given in this volume, suffices to show how picturesque must have been the surroundings in early days before London encroached upon its walls.

As Keeper of the Regalia, General Younghusband is in a position to present to his readers authentic facts with regard to the history of the Crown Jewels, and although there is little new information to be found in his pages, they are not without their historic realism, recalling the days when kings went into battle with their crowns upon their heads, except perchance when the crown was in pawn.

The story of the attempted theft of the crown regalia in the days of the merry monarch is one of those episodes in history which has its humorous side, for it offers a unique instance of burglary rewarded with a handsome pension.

The history, however, of the daggers worn by Blood and Parrot upon this auspicious occasion is not so well known, and apparently General Younghusband is not aware of it. In the Eighteenth Century they came into the possession of the family of Sir Isaac Newton, and at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century they were bequeathed to a literary society, which has since become famous, and in whose possession they still remain.

LITERARY NOTES

Messrs. Constable have in the press a new work from the pen of Sir Frederick Maurice, entitled "Forty Days in 1914," in which he throws some light upon various phases of the opening campaign and especially upon the retreat from Mons.

Dr. J. S. Mackenzie's volume "Outlines of Social Philosophy" is based upon a series of lectures which he delivered at the London School of Economics; it is published by Allen & Unwin.

"Social Purpose: a Contribution to Philosophy of Civic Society," by Prof. H. J. W. Hetherington and Prof. J. H. Muirhead, is written to show the great part played in the moral values of individual existence by the social framework and organization, and to indicate how social institutions may best be adapted to the growth of a truer concept of civilization. The volume forms one of Allen & Unwin's series, the "Library of Philosophy."

The book auction season has started again in London. The second and final portion of the Rev. E. S. Dewick's library, recently put up to auction, included many illuminated liturgical MSS. on vellum and a fine "Book of Hours" of English Fifteenth-Century workmanship, which was at one time in the Hailstone library.

Dedicated to the "Army of the People Who Stay at Home," but "whose hearts are on the battlefields," Guy Empey's "Tales from a Dugout" (The Century Company, New York. \$1.50), provides an opportunity to "listen in" legitimately upon a Tommy Atkins dugout, where Scottish, English, Irish, Welsh, and Americans composed a gun crew, stationed about 300 yards from the German lines.

The "Centennial History of the Harvard Law School" (The Harvard Law School Association, Cambridge, Massachusetts. \$1.50) starts with the first law school in the United States, which was founded in the office of Judge Tappan Reeve, at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1784. The pages devoted to the study of the Risorgimento, translated by P. R. Lloyd from the Italian of A. Pons.

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The story of the service rendered by the Y. M. C. A. to the soldiers and sailors of the British Empire, in England, France, and the East, is told by Sir Arthur K. Yapp, K. B. E. in "The Romance of the Red Triangle" (George H. Doran, New York, \$1 net); with inserted chapter headings, many generous tributes from high English sources as to the effectiveness and fine spirit of the work as a whole.

Yves Guyot, in his volume "Les Garanties de la Paix," which is of a historical character, deals with some lessons of the past which he would have his readers recall, and reminds them of the unfortunate work of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna. He attributes to the intrigues of the Jesuits the outbreak of Anglophobia in France over the British occupation of Egypt and the Fashoda affair. The idea of a League of Nations appears to him only in the guise of an ancient myth and he would prefer to rely upon intelligent self-interest as the surest guarantee of the future peace of the world. Alcan is the publisher of his book.

LITERARY ESSAYS BY SIR EDWARD COOK

"Literary Recreations." By Sir Edward Cook. London: Macmillan & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

Upon opening this volume one turns almost instinctively to the essay upon "Literature and Modern Journalism," about which an experienced editor like Sir Edward Cook, accustomed to form rapid judgments, to differentiate and select, should have something interesting, if not authoritative, to say. His sympathy with literature and his wide experience of modern journalism enable him to hold the balance more evenly than it is sometimes held by many public but irresponsible men who, when speaking about books, seldom refrain from "having a fling at the newspapers."

It is a common, if not prevalent, belief that newspapers are dangerous rivals to good literature, that they tend to sap the very foundations of good writing. Sir Edward Cook has no countenance for this view, supported, as he shows it to be by such literary luminaries as Leslie Stephen, who described journalism as "writing for pay upon matters of which you are ignorant," and Lord Morley, himself a distinguished journalist, as well as man of letters, who wrote of the newspaper press as "that huge engine for keeping discussion on a low level."

The connection between literature and journalism, so intimate in the Eighteenth Century, has ever since that period been close, but upon Sir Edward Cook's showing journalism has suffered considerably from its connection with some of the most brilliant Victorian authors. He recalls conspicuous instances of this in Dickens, "the first" and "also probably the worst and certainly the shortest-lived editor that the Daily News ever had." Dickens' failure arose, with little doubt, from the fact that he, like other of his contemporaries, found the work uncongenial, and thought it unworthy of his mettle. In fact, "all the literary men of the period" (including Thackeray, Matthew Arnold, Lord Morley, Carlyle and Ruskin, although Carlyle seems to have recognized that journalism has its niche in human activities) had their scoff at newspapers. It is sometimes forgotten that the conditions under which newspapers are written lead almost inevitably to looseness in writing, as well as to superficiality, and it is not perhaps easy for anyone who has not had to write a criticism of a play at a moment's notice to realize what the demand entails. The wonder is that these criticisms so often reach such a high level of literary excellence.

But the point Sir Edward Cook makes is, that the very men who were emptying the vials of scorn upon journalism were busy contributing to it, and that there is still "as much good writing in the press as at any earlier time, though also there may be more worse writing," for the range of modern journalism is immensely wider than it was in the past and this extension in itself cuts two ways. Even the journalism of scrapes is not altogether to be condemned, for it is true, as he says, that it has led to people reading who otherwise would not read at all. It may be, and certainly it is to be hoped, that this modern class of readers may yet learn to discriminate. If they do so learn, the apparent harm of such journalism will not be deep-seated. Bad writing is not confined to newspapers, and it must be admitted that much writing in books, which have no claim to be considered literature, passes muster today which would not have been tolerated in the days when only the educated read.

Two of Sir Edward Cook's essays which appear in this volume have been printed before; that on "The Art of Biography," and that on "Fifty Years of a Literary Magazine," which was written for the jubilee number of the Cornhill in 1910; the other studies touch upon "The Art of Indexing," and most of us will cordially agree with him that every book should be provided with an index. "Some Remarks on Ruskin's Style," "Words and the War," "A Study in Superlatives," "The Poetry of a Painter," and "The Second Thoughts of Poets." If, as he proceeds to show, these second thoughts will often appeal to us as providing a reading preferable to that produced by the first thought, and he illustrates his thesis more especially from Coleridge, Tennyson, Fitzgerald, Rossetti, Wordsworth, and Matthew Arnold, he also admits that the second thoughts of Keats were not always as good as his first; illustrating this from the lines as first written: Oh, what can all thee, Knight at arms, Alone and palely loitering?

subsequently altered to the conventional rendering: Oh, what can all these wretched wight, Alone and palely loitering? The first conveys an atmosphere of cold and romance, the second one almost of banality.

RUMANIA'S PART IN PEACE AND WAR

"Rumania: Yesterday and Today." By Mrs. Will Gordon, F. R. G. S., with an introduction and two chapters by Her Majesty, the Queen of Rumania. London: John Lane, the Bodley Head. New York: John Lane Company. Map and illustrations. \$3 net.

Rumania here presents its appeal in irresistible fashion, popularly considered. In a delightful volume of fine, English feather-weight paper and with the imprint of a prince of publishers, two women, one a queen, set forth Rumania's rights and injuries. With royal approval the authoress points to what Rumania claims, "ultimate redemption of this distant, stricken but heroic little ally."

Mrs. Gordon, a cultured traveler,

has already presented a volume or two of Balkan sketches. She is no penny-a-line brought into the matter to deal out propaganda; she has knowledge and faith in what she writes. Her

book runs smoothly on in portraying the beauties of Rumania of yesterday; it is dipped in gall when she handles Bulgaria; it is tipped with fire when it treats of Germany.

Mrs. Gordon's presentation is an antithesis. "Rumania yesterday and today." It recalls the old-fashioned "Peace and War" of the school readers of a generation of two ago, which begins, "Old men sit at their doors." No stage manager could give points to Mrs. Gordon on presentation of book or tableau. Old men sit at their doors, peasants with pipes of Pan music in the noon-day rest, Moldavian dogs bound joyously 'mid limp-eyed cattle, and this in a Rumania that is an amphitheater green within the guardian semi-circle of sentinel Carpathians.

But Prussian plans did not forget this country, and there were sinister Bulgarian schemes and ambitions. King Charles or Carol, a Hohenzollern, hitched his wagon to the Teuton star. He is charitably dealt with in the volume, despite his secret treaty, and it is termed "a political mistake" that Rumanian economic progress was financed principally in Germany. His successor, Ferdinand, even though Hohenzollern, and Queen Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Victoria of England, saw the error of the course. They cast the influence of the state for the Allies and made of the little paradise, the Belzium of the East, the sturdy bulwark which, though robbed and ravaged and destroyed, even to the devastation of its cultivated fields, barred the way to Teuton aggression, and almost unaided, held back the tide till other and greater forces could be mobilized.

THE HOME FORUM

The Fairest of Civilizers

Lettuce has always been loyal. Herodotus tells us that it was served at royal tables some centuries before the Christian era, and one of the Roman families ennobled its name with that of Lantucinil. So spinach, asparagus and celery have been held in high repute among the eastern nations, as with us; and the parable of the mustard-seed shows that the plant was known in Jesus' time.

The Greeks are said to have esteemed radishes so highly that in offering oblations to Apollo, they presented them in beaten gold. And the Emperor Tiberius held parsnips in such high repute that he had them brought annually from the Rhine for his table. The beet is still prized, but the carrot has lost the reputation it had in Queen Elizabeth's time, the leaves being used in the headdresses of the ladies of her court—when the epithet applied to the hair is derived.

Peas had scarcely made their appearance at the tables of the court of Elizabeth, "being very rare," Fuller says, "in the early part of her reign, and seldom seen except they were brought from Holland; and these were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear." Nor did the current appear much earlier in European gardens, coming first under the name of the Corinthian grape. Evelyn calls the berries Corinth. So the damson took its name from Damascus; the cherry from Cerasus, a city of Pontus; and the peach from Persia. The quince was first known as the Cydonian apple . . . and pears, like apples, are from Paradise.

The apple is the representative fruit, and owes most to culture in its ancient varieties of quince, pear, pomegranate, citron, peach, as it comprehended all originally. . . . These last are more generally diffused over the earth, and their history embraces that of the origin and progress of mankind. . . . Eve's apple preserving the traditions of his earliest experiences; and the grape appears in connection with him not long after his story comes into clearness from the dimness of the past.

Fruits have the honor of being most widely diffused geographically, grown with the kindest care, and of being first used by man as food. They still enter largely into the regimen of the cultivated nations, and are the fairest of civilizers. . . . The use of them is of such universal importance that we cannot subsist in any plenty or elegance without them. And everywhere beside the cultivated man grows the orchard, to intimate his refinement in those excellencies most befitting his race.—A. Bronson Alcott.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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Universal Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ALL mankind without exception God's promises apply equally. God is Love, and Love is universal. There are no special favorites in God's universe. There are no black sheep, no scapegoats, no wayward children therein. The blackness, the sin, the waywardness are false beliefs of the so-called carnal mind. Since these are enmity against God, they are excluded from God's spiritual universe, for nothing entereth into it "that defileth . . . or maketh a lie."

Christ Jesus demonstrated universal Love. A superficial view of the teachings and practice of the Master might lead one to believe that he discriminated against certain persons or classes of people, but a closer examination makes it plain that he was simply exposing the qualities of erring mortal thought which are of themselves shut out from the divine blessing.

While he withheld his help and his healing power from those who were unready, and therefore unworthy, to receive it, Jesus made it quite clear that the help given by the Christ was and is for all, and can be enjoyed by each as soon as each is ready for it. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 13 of Science and Health: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'

A careful study of Jesus' words and works will show that in his actions he was illustrating in an exact, thorough, and scientific manner the truths which he had taught and was teaching. There was nothing haphazard nor casual in his method. Everything was done with a purpose, and it was designed to bring home the needed lesson in the best way possible. In his Sermon on the Mount he said: "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine." When, one day, a Canaanitish woman came to him, imploring him to heal her daughter, he replied in a similar strain: "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs." In other words, if is not fitting that the truth intended for the children of Israel should be given to outcasts. But she was ready for the blessing, as she proved by her reply: "Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from your master's table." She was willing to acknowledge humbly her status as a Canaanite, but she saw that this could not keep her from sharing the benefits to be derived from universal Love, and she received the blessing, her daughter being instantaneously healed.

To understand clearly the meaning of this incident, it is well to remember that Canaan was the son of Ham, who grossly dishonored his father, Noah. Shem, the brother of Ham, rebuked this sensuality and was blessed accordingly, since purity always brings blessing. The Canaanites, continuing in sinful beliefs and practices, suffered the curse which slavery to sin brings upon itself, a curse, however, which the understanding of divine Science can and does remove. The Semitic race, on the other hand, including the children of Israel, shared the blessing promised to their great ancestor, Shem.

Thus we see that, when the children of Israel entered the promised land, the opposition of the Canaanites represented the seeming resistance of sensuality to the advancing ideas of moral and spiritual purity. The advance of the children of Israel typified the victory over the beliefs of corporeal sense. Through this progressive victory it became possible for the Saviour, or Christ, to appear in Israel in due time. The incorporeal Christ, understood as Christian Science, rebukes every corporeal, sinful belief. But the Christ is the universal Saviour, saving all mankind. Thus it is not any individual that is condemned, but the erroneous state of thought wheresoever persons, or nations, have identified themselves. Thus Jesus, in casting the devil out of the Canaanite girl, taught a valuable lesson, a lesson needed then, and still needed today.

Jesus' healing practice was based upon an exact knowledge of God as universal Love, and of man's relation to God as the image and likeness, the manifestation of Love. Jesus understood his spiritual selfhood, the Christ, to be the spiritual idea of Love, and knew this to be true about every one. If we are entertaining a false view of anyone, whether he lives next door or at the antipodes, we are hindered to that extent from knowing the truth about ourselves or about anyone else. Only as we get rid of all thoughts misjudging our fellow men, and entertain love, and love only, for all mankind, are we expressing divine Love, who is the only healer. It was because Christ Jesus understood this demand thoroughly that he made it clear that we must love our enemies as well as our friends.

In proportion as we practice on this scientific basis we shall find that all resentment and misunderstanding are quickly dispelled, disease gives place to health, failure is overcome and increasing success crowns each worthy effort. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the method of practice in Christian Science consists merely in declaring certain facts to be true. It consists in living what is true, in other words, in expressing Love. As we strive to do so we begin to understand in a measure the breadth, and length, and depth, and height of the love of Christ. We begin to comprehend the importance of the great commandments given by Christ Jesus that we love God with all our heart, and soul.

and mind, and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves. We begin to see how fully Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood and lived this love, and why, from the depths of her rich spiritual experience, she wrote these words, which are to be found on page 301 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father, teach us the life of Love."

A Naturalist's Poem

"What cheer—what cheer?"

It was the hardy red-bird's ringing cry,
Sweet, and so clear:

"What cheer—what cheer?"

Again that questioning sounded in my ear,

"What cheer—what cheer?"

My heart could not reply;

For to my mind the chilly world was drear,

And all about me fell

The light-winged snowflakes, and that bird and I

Were all that lived within the wintry dell

Where I had wandered, why, I cannot tell. . . .

"What cheer—what cheer?"

A vision seemed to spread before my eyes;

A sudden springtime waked the sleeping year.

The sun shone clear;

The balmy air came softly from the skies.

The spice-wood, bending near,

Began to bud—to bloom. The silent stream

Awaked, low-murmuring, from its winter dream.

Along the banks green grass began to grow;

The violets sprang

Among the dead leaves, and the falling snow.

Was turned to clusters of anemones.

A rapturous glow

Warmed all the ground, and loud the glad birds sang.

A vernal fragrance stole among the trees,

While to and fro,

From flower to flower, swift flew the journeying bees.

Amid the mossy rocks

The saxifrage peeped forth, and near, below.

The purple phlox

Stirred with the breeze; and high up, on the brink,

Gleamed, like a scarlet star, the mountain pink.

"What cheer—what cheer?"

A pleasing fancy nestles in my heart,

Where now I hear,

Among the cheerless trees, the questioning cry.

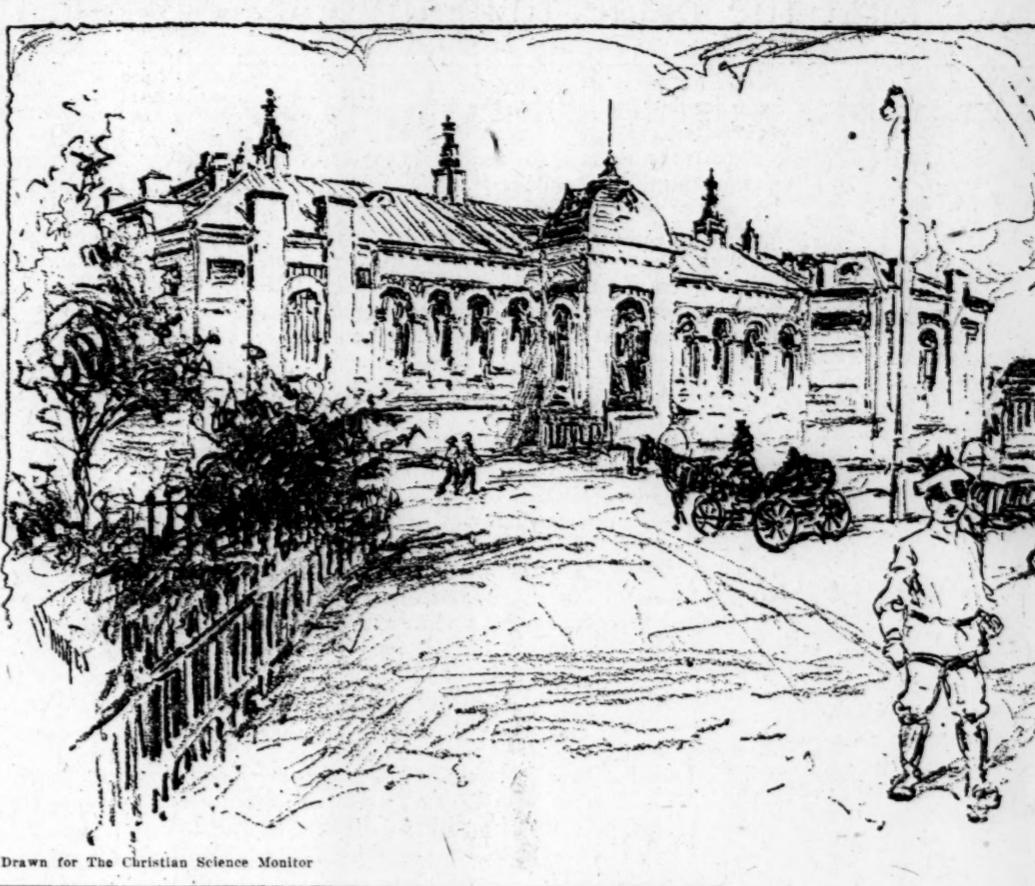
From earth the summer! never doth depart!

Within the silent dell she bides,

Unseen; amid the lacing twigs she hides,

And waits the wakening of the sleeping year.

—Robert Burns Wilson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When, so it fell,
The vision wavered, and a chill wind swept
The changing picture of the summer dell,

And in a moment all had passed away,
The snowflakes wandered through the branches gray;

But, shrill and clear,
The red-bird whistled from the copse near by,

"What cheer—what cheer?"

A pleasing fancy nestles in my heart,
Where now I hear,

Among the cheerless trees, the questioning cry.

From earth the summer! never doth depart!

Within the silent dell she bides,

Unseen; amid the lacing twigs she hides,

And waits the wakening of the sleeping year.

—Robert Burns Wilson.

friend and protector of Raff, he also encouraged the debuts of Rubinstein and Joachim, while Cornelius, Lassen, Dräsecke, and von Bonsart found in him a devoted mentor.

Wherever he discovered any indications of talent, Liszt's interest was invariably aroused, and his enthusiasm did not diminish with the progress of years. The following passage occurs in a letter to Constantin Sandor, music publisher in Leipzig, dated Nov. 15, 1876: "The compositions of Tschaikovsky interest me. A few of my pupils here play his Concerto and several of his pieces really capitally. I have also recommended Riedel to include Tschaijkovsky's Symphony in the program of the next Tonkunstler-Versammlung." Liszt was also attracted by the more essentially national representatives of the modern Russian school, Balakireff, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and César Cui.—From "Franz Liszt," by Arthur Hervey.

The great Omsk station was the scene of business activity and of railway travel such as characterize the large railway stations in America. The force of uniformed, self-important railway officials, led by the gaudy station master, were full of fuss and fury between the important train-de-luxe, the hordes of immigrants—arriving, encamping, departing—and the groaning, shunting freight trains which were disentangling themselves in the spacious train yards.

Immigrants by the hundreds swarmed over and around the station. Their humble belongings were in bundles and portable packages, among which spinning-wheels, cooking utensils, and the indispensable samovars were most evident. There was notching disconsolate in act or face, but all looked forward hopefully to the promised land. Their quiet, orderly deportment was quite impressive.

Here was a picturesque Tartar, there a little Russian; here an assertive Cossack, there a determined Khirgiz chief. The national somberness of dress was generally relieved by a bit of gay color: most pioneers were equipped with the Russian high boots, and their outer garments were of sheepskin, long since past its pristine whiteness.

As a rule—natives and pioneers—the Siberian is stolid and silent, but he was found to be kindly, interested, and invariably courteous. The contented and satisfied appearance of the peasant was generally remarked. . . . They appear more manly and energetic than the European peasants, and doubtless are so. It takes energy and determination to break loose from the environment of a lifetime, and to build a new home thousands of miles away under unknown conditions—this even with a paternal government to aid.

From Omsk westward to the Ural Mountains, about eight hundred miles, extends the Baraba country, the great producing region for foreign markets. In two provinces from Omsk west there are estimated to be about twelve million head of stock, one-half sheep, one-quarter cattle, and one-quarter horses, with nearly a quarter of a million camels. Major-General A. W. Greely (in *National Geographic Magazine*, 1912).

"The Ancient Mariner" sets one reflecting that after all, the men of the Middle Ages had much to say for themselves, who connected poetry with magic, and thought of Virgil as a wizard. As we said just now, by taking small pains we can understand that the sonnets of Bowles—pale, faded essays as they appear to us—wore a different complexion in the sunrise of 1790. But we can ignore the time and circumstance of its birth, ignore the theorizing out of which it sprang, ignore the taste on which they made war; and still, after more than a hundred years, The Ancient Mariner is the wild thing of wonder, the captured star, which Coleridge brought in his hands to Alfoxden and showed to Dorothy and William Wordsworth. Not in the whole range of English poetry—not in Shakespeare himself—has the lyrical genius of our language spoken with such a note.

"A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard . . ."
Breaking the silence of the seas Among the farthest Hebrides.

Its music is as effortless as its imagery. Its words do not cumber it; exquisite words come to it, but uses and straightway forgets them

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

The McAdoo Plan, or What?

IN THE President's most recent address to Congress, after declaring that he had no specific recommendation to make with respect to the future of the railroads of the United States, preferring to leave the problems involved to the consideration of Congress, he expressed the hope that "an intermediate course of modified private control under a more unified and affirmative public regulation" might be adopted. Within a few days, the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, on the other hand, has addressed a letter to Congress urging an extension of existing government control of the lines for five years, and giving his reasons for so doing.

His proposal has been received with some heat in quarters where private ownership and control, of no matter what quality, is preferred to public. It has been represented that the idea of extending government management of railroads beyond the limit of the exigency because of which they were taken over has aroused indignation in both houses of Congress. It is published that all the railroad executives of the country are opposed to it. And there are frequent assertions to the effect that the financial interests of the nation are utterly antagonistic to it.

Yet Mr. McAdoo proposes nothing that would seem to the unprejudiced reader of his letter to be unfriendly to private interests. He does not in the slightest degree commit himself to government ownership. He would not have the temporary arrangement disjoined suddenly, thereby confusing the system now in process of formation. He sees, as it would seem every clear-visioned person must, that it would be disastrous at this stage, when little toward the adoption of a permanent plan of operation has been accomplished, to abandon everything that has been gained along experimental lines, leaving the whole matter of rail transportation in a more unsatisfactory state than ever.

It should not be forgotten for a moment that the railroads were taken over by the government because private control had failed to bring them up to the requirements of the nation. It is not contended that since they were taken over they have been brought up to the point of entirely meeting these requirements. But nobody who looks about him can fail to see that, in the elimination of waste and extravagance of management, tremendous progress has been made. There has been brought about an immense saving in high salaries and an immense saving in rentals through consolidation. The employees are better paid and more contented. Inconveniences have been caused by the movement of soldiers, supplies, and munitions, by the conservation of coal, and by the introduction of economies made imperative by the state of the times, but these inconveniences had appeared before private control was surrendered, and without a satisfactory corresponding increase in war service.

Another thing to be remembered is that, long before the government took over control, the railroad companies whose executives are now protesting against its extension were declaring that their failure to meet public requirements was due to a lack of working capital. The government has supplied that capital, has insured the bondholders and shareholders against receiverships and losses, has rehabilitated roadbeds, tracks, and rolling stock, and, generally, has placed the properties in better physical condition than a year ago.

Now, the question is not whether private ownership shall be abandoned and public ownership shall be adopted by the United States; the question is, rather, whether, before the government has determined for itself, or established to the satisfaction of the public, in what manner the railroads of the country may be operated to the nation's greatest advantage, there shall be a return to the old system and to all its defects and inadequacies. Mr. McAdoo expresses the belief that, with five years more in which to perfect plans already adopted, and to introduce new improvements, the people can judge more intelligently as to the future. It is contended by the private ownership interests that if the government is unwilling to return the lines to their owners after five weeks it will be less inclined to do so after five years.

But, it may be asked, "Is that the question?" Properly interpreted, Mr. McAdoo's position is that the railroad system as it stands today is a credit neither to private nor to public ownership, and that it would not be wise or fair to present it as an evidence of the best that either side is capable of doing. After all is said, it is not what the private interests want, or what the advocates of public ownership would like to have, that counts with those of broader view. What is best for the country and for its people in the future is the thing that must be desired by all good citizens.

It is held that if the railroads, as private interests, only had the money to develop themselves along perfectly independent lines, they would themselves solve the problem satisfactorily. If this means that they should again be granted the privilege of watering stocks to raise money, and the unrestricted right to determine freight and passenger rates, it is hardly going too far to say that their hope of restoration is doomed to disappointment. In no event will the American people consent to a return of the old abuses in private railroad control and management; in no event will government supervision of the transportation business be abandoned. That is to say, not an inch of ground gained in the struggle of governmental control in the public interest will be given up.

On the other hand, the country, having established, through governmental agencies, and after, say, five years of careful experimenting and testing, a rail transportation system commensurate with the demands of the nation, might possibly pass it over to private interests for operation, under proper restrictions and safeguards. But in whatever action might be taken there would be need to

bear in mind the fact that the future of the United States demands a railway system which, like the postal system, will meet the needs of the remotest quarters, regardless of compensating local money returns. It is essential to the welfare of the nation, and to the comfort of all its people, that the railroads shall be made, first of all, a public accommodation. They must distribute the products and carry the people at the very minimum of toll. They must cease to be a speculative or money-making interest and become ingrafted into the service of the mass.

The Allied Armies' Olympic Meet

LET IT BE admitted at the outset that the term "Olympic" as applied, or as intended to be applied, to the projected inter-allied army meet in France, next summer, pending the complete dispersal of the victorious forces, is a misnomer. The Greek word is used in this connection by athletes, a very large percentage of whom are college-bred, with a full understanding of its meaning, but it suits their convenience so to use it, and that, after all, save in the estimation of the hypercritical and pedantic, is the main thing. That point settled, what is proposed is that, while the allied and United States fighting forces are still practically intact, one of the greatest athletic contests ever held shall take place.

The project has, it is understood, the sanction of General Pershing, so far as concerns American participation. As the plans have been discussed, they provide for competitive games, such as track and field sports, shooting matches, and so on. It is tacitly arranged that competition shall begin by platoons, and progress through companies to regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps. The program, it is announced, "will embrace unique events for every phase of the service, such as competition between machine gun organizations, the artillery trench mortar, and other branches, and between platoons and companies of infantry."

Thus far the enterprise seems to have been handled almost wholly, if not altogether, under American auspices, but it is intended that British, French, Belgian, and Italian soldiers shall have recognition equal to any claimed, or desired, by the United States troops. In short, it is intended to be, in the broadest and best sense, a friendly inter-allied military-athletic contest. The Olympic feature of it will be displayed at its close, naturally, when the champions in the various games and drills shall be pitted against one another.

The next Olympic Game year, properly speaking, will be 1920. The last observed was 1912, when the meet was held in Stockholm, Sweden. On that occasion the United States took away the honors in field and track sports, notwithstanding the fact that James Thorpe, the American Indian, who won the pentathlon and decathlon contests, and thereby the title of all-around champion athlete of the world, was declared a professional, and consequently, ineligible as a contestant, a decision which reduced its standing from 85 to 80, increasing that of Sweden from 27 to 32. The score in points for all contests stood, at the close: Sweden, 133; United States, 129; Great Britain, 76; Finland, 52; Germany, 47; France, 32; Denmark, 19; South Africa, 16; Hungary, 16; Norway, 16; Canada, 13; Italy, 13; Australia, 13; Belgium, 11; Austria, 6; Russia, 6; Greece, 4; Holland, 3.

Germany was the successful competitor for the privilege of holding the Olympic meet of 1916, and for some time the Kaiser and his government apparently evinced great interest in the meet, which was to have been held in Berlin. In fact, the Olympic Stadium at Grunewald, within the jurisdiction of the capital, was opened by the former Kaiser, on June 8, 1913, with no little ceremony. It is worth recalling, in illustration of the peculiar German conception of sportsmanship, as differentiated, for example, from the British and the American, that, in a descriptive book issued by the German Imperial Association for Olympic games, Carl Diem, secretary of the Olympic Contests for 1916, wrote of the Stadium in this bombastic fashion, doubtless with the approval of his superiors:

This Stadium is to us in itself an expression of that unity which is attained with such difficulty, and of which we have made use with such success. Only fortunate nations, nations sure of themselves and of their future, build themselves such monuments of their times. Not alone the plans of the projectors and the hands of the workmen have fashioned this building. The sinewy fists that hunted the French from German soil, that on bloody fields forged the unification of Germany; those keen and active minds which in the battle of commerce won renown and riches for the credit of Germany, all those who have helped to build a cosmopolis in Berlin—all these have done their share to forward the establishment of this Stadium. The austere days of 1813, the glorious period of 1870, the years of economic development, sowed the seed and in the warm sunshine of German idealism the fruit ripened.

It should be borne in mind that Berlin was to have welcomed, on the occasion of the holding of this contest, representative athletes from all parts of the earth. How vain and hollow sounds such boasting now! Not in Berlin, but in Paris, with the Germans driven out of France, are the world's athletes to celebrate a triumph.

No doubt the Grunewald Stadium would have been the scene of a great Olympic meet in 1916 if, as the former Kaiser and his generals expected, they had been able to reach Paris early in the winter of 1914, or, at all events, in 1915. But this was not to be, and the Stadium had to be put to other and sadder uses in the last Olympian year.

It is highly fitting that the proposed military Olympic affair should be held. Speaking of the United States, and as much might be said of its associate nations, the athletic clubs, associations, and leagues of the country have made splendid contributions to the forces in the field. Every college and university athletic department is represented on the scroll of honor. The major baseball leagues have sent 64 per cent of their membership to the front; the football teams, the tennis clubs, in fact, all the athletic organizations in the country, amateur and professional, have sent full quotas and, from the entrance of the nation into the war, have been represented in the most perilous branches of the service. Gold stars shine opposite the names of many men who, before entering the army, had won distinction in all departments of athletics. There are scores of champions and cup-winners among

the American heroes of the greatest war in history.

Never before, probably, has there been, and perhaps never again will there be, a greater representation of the athletic talent of the world than is now to be found in the so-called European war zone, and never a greater opportunity for an Olympic meet of international character.

The Route to India

THERE are certain well-understood objects which more or less dominate history. Through the centuries they have been recognized as distinct goals and inheritances of human endeavor. There is perhaps no better example of these than the persistence with which men have sought to reach the Indies. No matter what the motive actuating them, whether the thirst for conquest, the desire for national aggrandizement, the introduction of a new religion, or the monopoly of the trade in India's precious spices, the picture of the human procession to the Ultima Thule of the Orient is never absent from the pages of history.

Once more the route to India becomes an absorbing topic of the hour, and a fit subject for the historian's pen, owing to the flight which a major-general of the British Air Force has made from Cairo to Baghdad and Delhi. The general proceeded by way of the Desert of Tibh to Damascus, and thence across the northern fringe of the Arabian Desert to the Euphrates, in order to reach Baghdad and the Persian frontiers. This route afforded him the advantage of following the coast line to the Indus at Karachi, and constitutes, of course, an entirely new way to that country. One might say that it has been found before the ink is dry upon the armistice, that armistice the signing of which meant the end of the German dreams of an empire which was to reduce the Near and Far East to provinces of the Fatherland.

It is a curious circumstance of history that men knew of the existence of India long before they knew of the existence of the New World. But recorded journeys and routes to India all appear to be imprecise before the conquests of Alexander the Great. That monarch, however, was not without certain data to go by. There had already been indirect trade between the Levant and India, and Homer was acquainted with tin and other articles of Indian merchandise. Alexander took the one feasible route. He invaded by way of the Indus, the river which separates India from the modern Afghanistan and Baluchistan. That was in 327 B. C., and, during the two years that he remained in the country, he made alliances, founded cities, and established Greek garrisons.

Nearly a thousand years pass before one finds the Muhammadans using practically the same route as that traversed by Alexander on their Indian conquests, bearing their religion on the points of their swords; while on the occasion of the second Muhammadan invasion the leader is said to have brought his fanatical armies into India seventeen times. But it was not until the coming of the Oriental despot and scourge, Timur, or Tamerlane, that one hears of any extensive advance beyond the Indus. Timur defeats his enemy before the walls of Delhi, the precise goal which Major-General Salmond has reached through the air. While Tamerlane's penetration so far into the country left no permanent impress upon the history of India, there is no escaping the conviction that the unheralded and peaceful flight of the daring British soldier from his far-off starting point in Egypt, and across those lands which for centuries have been devastated by hordes of rapacious conquerors, is destined to mark the most significant "invasion" of India of all time.

From the days of Alexander to those of Vasco da Gama, Europe had experienced little direct intercourse with the East. Entrance had been from the northwest, and the occasional traveler brought back striking stories of powerful kingdoms and of untold wealth. One can easily imagine what tales of the Indies would have come down to posterity had the Venetian adventurer, Marco Polo, in the Cathay that delighted to honor him, been able to record the India of his day first hand. But India was separated from him by the silence of Thibet, the pathless range of the Himalayas, wide deserts, and warlike tribes. But a new route, that of the sea, was to be the great discovery of the Fifteenth Century, when European nations were seekers for new worlds. Thus Columbus goes forth, revealing a new world, but sailing westward, across the Atlantic from Spain primarily to get to India. The Atlantic to him was a sea route to that country, as it was to Vasco da Gama, making for the same goal but reaching the city of Calicut by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Portugal, actuated by territorial ambition, a desire for proselyting, and a zeal for commerce, sends out fleets along the sea route and gains her long cherished desire of the monopoly of Oriental trade. Conquest, commerce, and conversion is her motto. The Dutch and the British come into prominence along the same route, and strive with her and between themselves for supremacy. Bruges, Antwerp, and Amsterdam become the great emporia through which Indian produce is distributed to England, and even to Germany. Meanwhile one finds Barents sailing north, by way of North Cape, to Siberia, to discover a new and better route to India. There is Cabot, too, knowing vaguely of India as a land of precious spices and silks, sailing westward for that country and discovering Newfoundland. Sir Hugh Willoughby's second in command is shipwrecked in the north and proceeds to Moscow, where he finds the Russia Company, for carrying on a trade with India along an overland route, by way of Persia and Bokhara. And the story does not end here. There is a Frobisher, a Davis, a Hudson, oddly enough seeking to get to India by the northwest passage.

Major-General Salmond's exploit has gone almost unnoticed amid the stupendous events which have marked the termination of the war; but it is the first swift and wonderful conversion of the perfected aeroplane, the gift of the war, to the as yet ungaugeable uses of peace. The steady advance on India, by the gates of Herat, of the once aggressive Russia, and the equally subtle designs of Germany, by Alexander's path across Asia Minor, now pass into the limbo of forgotten things. The message has been conveyed unmistakably to India that she is, at last,

safe from the nefarious intent of the conqueror, and that the chapter of rapine and conquest is forever closed. Henceforth, the promise is, the routes to India will bear nothing but messages of good will.

Notes and Comments

MAJOR-GENERAL BARNETT, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, is likely to be very much in demand in the United States for some time to come, if he has the disposition to accept invitations. Interest in the Marine Corps did not begin with Chateau-Thierry; it has been growing rapidly since the tide of battle was turned by the sea soldiers on that famous ground. Major-General Barnett, it may be well to say, even though he refuse to accept invitations, is likely to be occupied, during a large part of his spare time, in receiving visitors and in answering questions closely related to the operations of his popular command. A common phrase of this period is, not "Go tell it to the Marines," but "Come tell us how the Marines did it."

THE wartime régime in the United States Shipping Board is rapidly drawing to a close, while a peace-time organization is as rapidly taking its place. Contracts involving many millions of dollars are meanwhile being canceled. Some day, when the strings shall all have been picked up, and an intelligent survey can be made of the entire situation, the people of the country will expect to have something definite with regard to the net result of Shipping Board organization, disorganization, reorganization, appointment, removal, suspension of work, resumption of activity, and all that sort of thing, on the United States merchant marine.

SOMETHING like 1500 special correspondents are, it is said, being sent, by papers all over the United States, to "cover" the Peace Conference. There are about half a dozen cables available for their use, after all official matter has been dispatched. The conference itself will make an interesting story, but, for sheer dramatic values, will compare with the scene, after each session, at the cable offices, already more than busy with official messages, when 1500 correspondents dash to the receiving windows, each writer demanding that his report shall be sent first? Nor will the scenes in 1500 editorial offices, with every editor eager to print the account in the next edition, be exactly dull.

JUST why St. Louis should display so much partiality for the saloon it is difficult for anybody, who knows anything about the better and the larger side of St. Louis, to understand. But standing out conspicuously in the news columns is the statement that, while the authorities of that great city feel impelled, in the public interest, to suspend all lodge and society gatherings and other assemblies, and even the schools, for a time, the saloons are permitted to remain open. If it could be said that saloons had ever benefited St. Louis in any way, this partiality might be accounted for on the theory of gratitude, but, as a matter of fact, saloons have for many years been a recognized detriment to the community.

MANY projects are likely to be left, literally, in the air, if the policy of retrenchment on the part of the United States Government is not carefully carried out. One hears, of course, of a great number of ships to be left unfinished, of buildings started to be abandoned, and of dock projects well under way to be given up. People along the Mississippi Valley have recently been greatly encouraged by the aid extended from Washington toward the construction of watercraft. It is now reported that this aid is to be withdrawn, and the population concerned is greatly exercised over the matter, as it has reason to be. It will be a great mistake to abandon necessary constructive work at this time. On this all those who have spoken from knowledge of the situation are agreed.

INSPIRED by the innocent, well-advertised sheep that last summer grazed on the White House lawn, an investigator has been looking up the bucolic history of the White House grounds. President Taft kept a cow, hardly less well advertised than President Wilson's sheep, and the fact that most people have already forgotten that animal shows how fleeting is publicity. Before the Grant administration the White House maintained a small dairy, too matter-of-course to be advertised, and the wife of President Andrew Jackson used to get up early in the morning, put on a white apron, and skim the milk herself. Those were simpler days, and there was more space around the White House for live stock. Land now occupied by the Treasury and War, State and Navy buildings, was a part of the White House grounds, and the time not far past when the road leading to the front door was, at times, so muddy that guests had difficulty in getting from their carriages into the Executive Mansion without wetting their feet.

COLLEGE routine in the United States has been wholly upset by the war. Many students have done little more than mark time. Some of the courses are to be given over again for the benefit of the boys who were in the ranks or on the seas. Most of these boys, however, have been adding much to their store of knowledge, although not in an academic way. Many people have great respect for the school of experience and hard knocks. Those boys who have spent two years in that school plus four in university halls should possess a pretty complete education.

PRACTICAL forestry is being presented as a line of work to interest returned soldiers who have grown to love an outdoor life. Wartime needs have caused a tremendous drain on the timber resources of all countries that have been engaged in the great conflict. An unprecedented amount of planting, thinning, and actual lumbering should be done during the next few years. Many states own timberland. Massachusetts, for example, has five state forests, and its forester sees a remarkable opportunity to serve both the State and its soldiers in operating them. Incidentally, the Legislature will have to provide a large amount of money to finance these operations, but few lawmakers will care to balk at warranted appropriations when the "boys" come home.